

The A & M SCHOOL at CARROLLTON 1908-1933

a collection of pictures and readings

Edited by
Anne Gayle Ingram



*Bonner House
West Georgia College*

Carrollton, Georgia



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2013

<http://archive.org/details/andmschoolatcarr19ingr>

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Title Page	1
Foreword	2
Special Statements	3
Introduction	3
Excerpt From Article From The Centennial Edition of The Carroll County Times	5
Educational History in the Twentieth Century	7
World War I	13
Irvine S. Ingram and Martha Munro	13
Great Depression	14
West Georgia College Begins	15
Bibliography	16
Reminiscences of the Fourth District Agricultural and Mechanical School	19
Retrospection	20
The McIntosh Memorial	33
Surprised	34
A Child's View of the A & M	36
Humorous Insights Into the Life and Times of Former Students of A & M School	42
Aeroplane Crash at the Fair	42
Cadillac Bolts for Home	42
The Maid Answers the Phone	42
Little Wise Cracks, Little Foibles	43
Cure for Love	43
Chelsea Barker and Magellan	44
One Sunday Suit	44
Flirting With Trouble	45
Sewing Class	46
Model T Ford Loses Wheel on Jaunt to Athens	46
A & M - A Family School	47
An Unscheduled April Fool's Day Holiday	48
Thumb Tack Revenge	49
Boiler Room Chicken	49
Working In The Corn Field	49
Determined to be a Teacher	50
The Alumni House	51
Human Interest Recollections When the Ingrams Lived in the House	53
The Bonner House	55
Appendix	58
The First Annual Announcement of the A & M School	59
The Premier	67
The Aggies	82
Metamorphosis of the A & M into West Georgia College, 1933	94
Corner Stone Inscription of The Academic Building	95
State of Georgia Historical Marker Located in Front of of the Bonner House	96
Graduates of A & M School	97
Pictures	

THE A & M SCHOOL AT CARROLLTON

1908-1933

predecessor of
WEST GEORGIA COLLEGE

a collection of pictures and readings

edited by

ANNE GAYLE INGRAM

Project sponsored By The A & M Class of 1926
and

The Office Of Alumni Affairs

Printed in 1978
by the Department of Publications and Printing
West Georgia College
Carrollton, Georgia 30118

FOREWORD

This collection of information and pictures about the Fourth District Agricultural and Mechanical School, the predecessor of West Georgia College, has been assembled through the research and editing ingenuity of Dr. Anne Gayle Ingram, daughter of Dr. Irvine Sullivan Ingram, president emeritus of West Georgia College, who for 13 years early in his career was principal of the A & M School.

The volume brings together historical data on the founding of the A & M School in 1908 and the subsequent establishment of West Georgia College, in 1933, as well as humorous, whimsical, and informal recollections of the A & M days by persons who experienced them first-hand.

Since the conversion of the A & M School into West Georgia College, the A & M alumni have provided solid, unwavering, and continual support of the college. They have also shown great loyalty to their own alumni organization. The publication of this book through funds contributed by several A & M alumni and services provided by the college's Department of Publications is an example of the cooperative spirit that has existed through the years.

This collection of readings portrays a valuable part of the heritage of West Georgia College and provides insight as to the high values and stability of the people who were a vital part of the institution in its formative years.

Tracy Stallings
Director of College Relations
West Georgia College
June, 1978

SPECIAL STATEMENTS

More than one hundred years ago, all the property which is now West Georgia College belonged to my Great Grandfather, the late George W. Camp. My maternal grandmother, the late Mary Elizabeth Camp, and Henry H. Strickland were married in her parents' home, now known as the Bonner House, on December 21, 1871. As a child my grandmother would tell us wonderful stories about her youth on this farm.

In 1922, I started to high school at the 4th District A & M School located on Lot #99 and spent four glorious years, graduating in 1926. In 1939 I attended West Georgia College for special study, at this same place.

It is difficult to find words to express my appreciation to Dr. Anne Ingram and each one who has contributed to making this history of the 4th District A & M, 1907 to 1933, a reality.

To each and everyone, I give my deepest heartfelt "THANKS". What is now West Georgia College is a hallowed place to me.

(Mrs. C. M.) Thelma H. Turner
June, 1978

The history of any organization or institution is significant for those who helped to "write" the events by their participation in them; it is important for those who follow because of the impact of those earlier events on the present.

In the case of the 4th District A & M this becomes especially true. Five minutes of conversation with an A & M alumnus will convince anyone that the "A & M Days" were exciting and very meaningful for those involved.

It is equally apparent to those involved with West Georgia College that the 4th District A & M established an excellent foundation on which the college was to be built.

I shall always treasure the opportunity of working with the A & M Alumni Association and the warm friendships which have grown from that association.

Gene Hutsell, Ph.D.
Director, Development and
Alumni Services
June, 1978

INTRODUCTION

This collection of readings is about the Fourth District Agricultural and Mechanical School, located out from Carrollton, Georgia. In 1908 when the school was founded it was located outside the city limits and had its own post office called GENOLA. The A & M School was a boarding high school which stressed agricultural and industrial arts along with the general high school curriculum. The school was founded to train young men and women to take their place in a rural agricultural community and to provide work opportunities for the students so that they could earn most or part of the money required to finance their education. In addition to attending classes, the students were scheduled to work a certain number of hours a week for which they were paid.

The life span of the A & M High School was from 1908 to 1933. Judge George Pierce Munro of Buena Vista and Columbus, Georgia was Chairman of the Board of Trustees appointed by Governor Terrell to select the land where the Fourth District A & M School would be located. The land selected was the Sharp Place, which was the old Bonner plantation which was later sold to the Sharp family. The Bonner House was originally located about where Sanford Hall is located (1977).

The A & M School opened its doors to students in 1908 and J. H. Melson was the first Principal. Mr. and Mrs. Melson endeared themselves to the students and are remembered with great love and affection. The student enrollment was small and there was a close bond between faculty and students. The A & M School acted en loco parentis although the students were generally older than town high school students. The catalogs from 1908 to 1920 firmly state that "no smokers will be tolerated" and if "any student is found breaking this rule he will be expelled." There was no nonsense about what one did or did not do and for a violation, punishment was swift and sure. The erring student was assigned a special work detail immediately. In the permissive atmosphere of the 1970's, a high school student, reading about the regulations and schedules would be incredulous. Although the school environment was conducted in a very strict manner, some of the humorous anecdotes give insight into the mischievous and joyous nature of the students. Their spirits were far from being crushed. In fact, their school days seemed to mean more to them.

In 1920, Mr. Melson retired as Principal of the A & M School and Irvine S. Ingram was selected by the trustees of the school to be the next Principal. He was 27 years old, a bachelor and had not completed his A.B. degree but he had been teaching since he was 16 years old. His father died when Irvine Ingram was 19 years old and left him as the sole support of his mother and five younger brothers and sisters. The trustees asked him at his job interview, "What do you know about farming?" Irvine Ingram reportedly said, "I don't know anything now but I can learn and I know how to organize." When Irvine Ingram's father died, he left a debt which his son elected to assume and gradually pay off. As fate would have it, one of the trustees was the man who had been paid back by the son.

Martha Lewis Munro joined the high school staff as a teacher of English and Literature a year before Mr. Melson resigned and I. S. Ingram was selected by the trustees to replace him as Principal of the School. On June 11, 1921, Irvine Ingram and Martha Munro were married and the welfare of the school and its students became their primary goal in life. The school was still small by modern standards and the bonds between faculty and students were similar to those that exist in an extended family.

The gradual change towards industrialization and urbanization of Carroll County and the state brought about a change in the needs of the people in the area that the A & M had been designed to serve. In the thirties, the county was one of the leading cotton growing counties in the state. The State Legislature, by the late 1920's, felt that these schools had served their day because city high schools were also offering some of the same agricultural and mechanical courses. The period of life of these schools spanned the transition from horse and buggy days, when farming was done with the aid of horse and mule drawn plows or wagons, to the advent of modern mechanized farming equipment with tractors and trucks. But it was the boll-weevil that wrecked the cotton oriented economy of the county. When transportation depended on horse drawn carriages and a road system of mostly unpaved dirt roads, boarding schools to teach agricultural techniques and improve stock breeding, etc., provided a needed service to future farmers. As time brought many new innovations, needs of the people changed and the function of the school needed to change. So the response of the state legislature was to meet the new need and replace the high school with a junior college -- a new curriculum, new goals, and new functions.

It was a time of insecurity for teachers and students when the legislature, after extensive study, determined that the A & M Schools scattered over the state had served their day and would be abolished. This occurred in 1933. Carrollton community leaders along with faculty worked to have a junior college founded at the plant site and in the buildings of the old A & M School. This was how the metamorphosis of West Georgia College occurred. A brand new junior college, a Division of the University System of Georgia was born. Irvine S. Ingram was selected by the Board of Regents to be the first president of West Georgia College. His association with the "school" covered the time from 1920 to 1961, a period of forty-one years.

Present day faculty and students (1977) may pause momentarily to wonder about the A & M School that was the parent of West Georgia College. The purpose of this collection of readings is to answer some of these questions and reaffirm the bond between the past and the present.

Anne Gayle Ingram
West Georgia College
Class of 1943

EXCERPT FROM
ARTICLE FROM THE CENTENNIAL EDITION OF
THE CARROLL COUNTY TIMES

A momentous event was the laying of the corner stone of the Agricultural and Mechanical School of the Fourth District, at Carrollton. By estimation there were twelve thousand people there, gathered from all over the Fourth District and other counties near Carroll and a barbecue had been provided adequate for the occasion. The occasion passed off happily and delightfully in every respect. The people all enjoyed themselves and their conduct and bouyancy heralded a bright and successful future for the school. Never have I seen or heard of a more successful or delightful occasion.

TAKEN FROM
THE EDUCATIONAL HISTORY OF CARROLL COUNTY
by

James C. Bonner
Department of History
Georgia College at Milledgeville

Produced in 1968 by the Georgia College Duplicating Department,
Milledgeville, Georgia.

Educational History in the Twentieth Century

(The Beginning of the Fourth District Agricultural and Mechanical School at Carrollton, Georgia)

INTRODUCTION: New educational developments which occurred in the first third of the twentieth century included agricultural and homemaking education, longer school terms, and school consolidation in the interest of quality and efficiency. These innovations were logical results of the Populist movement which emphasized the need of a more realistic educational program for rural youth....

The A & M School. The Fourth Congressional District at this time was comprised of ten counties in western Georgia including Carroll on the extreme north and Marion County on the south. In competition with such cities as Newnan, LaGrange and Columbus, Carrollton was designated as the location of the district school. Several local sites were considered, including the Grow-Kinsbury livestock farm on the Little Tallapoosa River, and the site near the railroad where the Maple Street Grammar School later was constructed in 1912. The board of trustees, of which George P. Munro of Buena Vista was chairman, selected the old Bonner plantation on the Bowdon road, then in possession of Bluford A. Sharp, who transferred for \$9,625 two hundred and seventy-five acres of land to the trustees. The old plantation house which was included in the purchase became the first woman's dormitory.

Two brick buildings were constructed during 1907 at a total cost of slightly less than \$25,000. These were an academic building and a dormitory for men which was later known as Melson Hall. Clifton Mandeville and Joseph A. Aycock, local businessmen, were the contractors. The first term of the school opened in January 1908 with a faculty of five people, including Principal John Holland Melson and his wife. Mrs. L. J. Rozar, formerly of the Temple Model School, later was engaged to teach English. She became one of the most popular and beloved teachers ever to be associated with the school. Fifty-two boarding pupils and fifty-eight day pupils enrolled for the opening session. Seven counties were represented in the student body, of whom more than 70 percent were from Carroll County.

Among the students were Lee B. Wyatt, a future presiding justice of the Georgia Supreme Court, Charles Fitts, a future Carrollton physician, Eugene Spratlin who was to become a lawyer, and Reese Adamson who became assistant manager of the Birmingham branch of the Ford Motor Company. Besides attracting youth back to the farm where they would enhance the agricultural life of the region, the school from the beginning also provided an incentive for them to enter urban trades and professions, which many did with surprising success.

When the first contingent of students arrived, doors to the dormitory rooms had not yet been installed. There was no running water, since the single hydrant on the front campus was frozen. Buildings were without central heat and electric lights. There was neither a library nor classroom equipment. A "book shower" arranged by Mrs. John Holland Melson on January 27, provided the nucleus of a library when 325 volumes of non-descript books and

bound volumes of magazines were contributed by local people. These books were shelved in one of the linen closets in the boys' dormitory, and thirty books were checked out on the first day. In February Principal J. H. Melson announced that the school needed "four milk cows, five shotes [sic], six sheep and 100 chickens...and will appreciate very much donations by our farmer friends." Desks for classrooms did not arrive until the middle of February. In the meantime, tables, arm chairs and lamps were placed in the main hall of the dormitory where a two-hour study period was observed in the evenings. By April seats were installed in the auditorium when the First Baptist Church donated the old pews from the frame building being replaced on Newnan Street. The school held frequent box suppers to raise funds for equipment. Such an occasion in March netted thirty-six dollars. Green Burson auctioned the boxes off at prices ranging from fifty cents to \$1.25 each. Towns-people were the principal bidders.

The school's operation under primitive conditions during the winter of 1908 resulted in an outbreak of sickness, demoralizing students as well as the administration. In March twenty-one students were down with measles and there were several cases of pneumonia. A number of Carrollton's young matrons, including Mrs. Clifton Mandeville, came to the school to help care for the sick, assisted by a special nurse from Atlanta whom they had employed. One student, Murray Garrett of Marion County, died in the dormitory on March 20. Among those who went home to recuperate were Lee Wyatt, Daisy Echols, Vesta Chambers, Wesley Veal, John Turner, and Lucile Meriwether.

It is a tribute to its leaders that the institution survived and experienced a steady growth under such adverse circumstances. Much of its success was a result of the loyal support, financial and moral, of the people of the county and of Carrollton in particular. The 1906 law establishing the eleven agricultural schools provided no direct appropriation of funds for their support but specified that the institutions should receive the inspection fees on oil, food and fertilizers collected by the Department of Agriculture. The Carrollton school's financial report for the first term's operation on June 16, 1908, showed that it had received \$6,500 from this source, while the people of the county had donated the land and buildings. These donations were made by the city and county governments, and by individuals. The city furnished electric lights and water after the first year. The county appropriated \$15,000 for buildings, borrowing this amount from the two local banks to be repaid from county funds. An attempt by Wesley Domineck and others of the Temple community, seeking to restrain county officials from the payment of this loan, was unsuccessful. The presentments of the Carroll grandjury of April, 1908 deplored the conditions "which invited an interruption of the tranquility of the sentiment of our people" on the school, which it regarded as "one of the most valuable assets to our moral, civic, and material good." It urged the people to "join hands in moral and financial support of this institution so heavily fraught with the possibility of good to our own and to generations yet unknown."

The depression of 1907 had made it impossible for some subscribers to

make their payments on time. A few defaulted because they had expected the school to be located at Clem, Temple, Mt. Zion, or Oaklawn, or at some point near their homes. After 1908, however, with the return of prosperity, nearly all of the subscriptions were paid. The local paper cooperated by publishing a continuing list of paid-up subscribers. This list was a cross-section of the county's citizens and included such men as J. J. Lovvorn, who paid \$55.00; L. Newell, \$10.00; H. C. Conner, \$5.00; W. H. Thomas, \$3.00; W. T. Hackney, \$2.50; and A. J. Garst, \$1.00.

Physical conditions at the school had improved by the opening of the fall term on September 2, but the enrollment of local day students had declined. There were seventeen girls and seventy-five boys, of whom seven of the former and fifty-five of the latter were boarders. Girls were now required to wear uniforms of blue shirtwaist suits with red ties and belts. The colors, blue and red, became the official colors of the school on February 20, 1908. Two new faculty members were added. A third brick building, a dining hall with the ground floor to serve as a shop and a central heating plant, was under construction. It was completed in December at a cost of \$5,000.

A school advertisement in somewhat of an over-statement proclaimed that "Everything free except what you eat." Work was required of all pupils to fulfill technical requirements of tuition; and books might be purchased from compensation paid for overtime. Teachers often complained of pupils who neglected academic duties in order to perform work for which they would be paid. Extra work was assigned for any breach of discipline. Such work for boys usually consisted of digging stumps from newly cleared land near the campus.

Board during the first year had cost each pupil \$6.41 per month. Despite this low cost the school's average menu suggests a substantial diet. For breakfast there were grapenuts with sugar and cream, pork sausage, corn muffins, biscuit, and coffee in a typical farmer's breakfast. At noon there was soup with "crackling bread," boiled cabbage, mashed potatoes, steak, biscuit, and pudding. The evening meal consisted of potatoes, biscuit, cheese, syrup and coffee. Sometimes these items were supplemented with fruits and other edibles from home. "R. B. Goodloe's homefolks gave him a pleasant surprise one day this week by sending him a lot of sugar cane which he and his friends enjoyed very much," wrote one student.

Since most of the students were separated from their families for the first time, homesickness often was a major problem. Improved morale was attempted through organized recreation. At a Valentine party in February 1908 music was placed on a "graphophone." While students were not permitted to dance, rhythmic games such as Skip-to-my-Lou were played. Fudge and cake were served at intermission. One student confided that he was "a poor skipper but a good intermissioner." In May the entire student body took a day off to enjoy a picnic at Simonton's Mill. "Two wagons, a bus, a surrey and old buggies conveyed the crowd to the river and delightful day was spent in playing games, wading, boating, swimming and eating," according to one participant. On October 16 following, the students enjoyed another holiday trip to

Atlanta to attend the state fair. Two rival literary societies were formed called "Workers of A & M" and "The Argosy" (later changed to "Hawthorn" and "Ciceronian"). Subjects used in a declamation contest ranged from "The Situation in Cuba" to "Casey at the Bat." Hazing apparently was given free reign, although the term itself was unknown to the students at that time. New students were called "fresh meat" and the use of a leather strap to instill respect for veteran students and for their regulations was called "salting down."

The first graduating exercise was held in May 1909. The occasion lasted three full days and included the old concept of an "exhibition." There were such programs as an oratorical contest, display of agricultural and shop exhibits with talks by students on fertilizers, field crops, and home health. At the graduation on Tuesday evening, Eugene F. Spradlin gave the valedictory. Others in the class were Boyd Bishop, Annabel Yeates, John R. Darden, John W. Veal, Olney H. Meadows, and Hogan Copeland. George P. Munro, chairman of the Board of Trustees, delivered the diplomas. Significantly, in his preliminary remarks, he referred to the institution as "the coming school of West Georgia."

Athletic competition began as early as February 9, 1908. Basketball was little known as a winter sport, therefore this first contest was a game of baseball against a team representing the Carrollton High School. The A & M team won by a score of sixteen to four, and repeated the victory on the following day. The boys acquired blue baseball uniforms trimmed in red, colors which had just been adopted by the school. They wore blue caps decorated with the red letters, "A & M." In April the baseball team made its first out-of-town trip when it went to Whitesburg and before a large crowd defeated the town team by a score of twelve to two. The members of this team were "Dot" Jones, Douglas Merrill, Tom Power, and G. G. Daniel, infield; John Webb, Stacy Dimmock, and Carl Holmes, outfield; with Garland Merrill and LaFayette Stovall as catcher and pitcher, respectively. A student from Turin, in Coweta County, Stovall was easily the star of this team. He loved the game intensely and those who observed his skill claim that he could have performed with distinction on many professional teams. In 1911, when an athletic association was formed, another championship team was produced. It was comprised of Hall Carmichael, Joe Davis, Bill Jarrell, Lander Lane, Jess Craven, Norman Causey, Yuke Hay, Carl Almon, and Glenn Carter. Carmichael won fame as an ambidexterous pitcher.

Football had its beginning in Carroll County in 1910 when an A & M team was organized with Lander Lane of LaGrange as captain and student coach. Eugene Spearman was captain of the 1912 team which had Amos M. Stephens as manager. On Friday, November 22, this team won a game against LaGrange by a 6 to 0 score. Fred Hallum, perhaps the best all-around athlete the school ever produced, made the only touchdown of the game on a long end run. This game, which the writer witnessed, was played on a sloping hillside, about the center of which Munro Hall at West Georgia College later was erected. The return game was played at LaGrange on Thanksgiving Day. After half a century none of the surviving members of

this team remembered either the score or the outcome of this game. They recalled only that it was played on a snow-covered field.

Conspicuously absent was that elan which characterizes modern football. The A & M players stalked on the field with ungainly stride, and took their positions in much the same manner as they would settle down to the chore of milking a cow. All features of the game were in charge of a single official who often was highly partisan and sometimes short on vision. Spectators stood on the sidelines and often overflowed onto the playing field. It was not uncommon for them to attack a player after the latter had made a vicious tackle of a favorite star. Once, at LaGrange, the A & M team was showered with brickbats from the sidelines. Rules against the use of ineligible players (called "ringers" and "tramp athletes") were not enforced until about 1920, and few teams were guiltless of this type of hypocrisy.

Some degree of maturity was introduced at the A & M in 1913 when Professor O. K. David, a former Auburn player, became the school's first experienced coach. He scheduled games with LaGrange, Newnan, Georgia Military Academy, Monroe A & M, Brantley Institute, Hearn Academy, and the Columbus Industrial School. Between thirty and forty boys competed for places on his team. An area back of the dining hall which was part of a race track was now graded to make a gridiron, although it was less than the official width. In that period a team could be completely equipped at a cost of \$125. Of this amount the students contributed all except fifty dollars.

The complete record of the 1913 team has not been found, but Coach David must have enjoyed a successful season. Called "the A & M Tigers," (later named "the Aggies"), his team defeated Brantley Institute (Senoia) by a score of 73-0, and on the following day it tied the Georgia Military Academy, whose teams for several years had ranked at the top of Georgia preparatory schools. The latter game was played at Carrollton. The host team was tied in the final minutes by a touchdown made with a forward pass, a type of offensive play with which they were as yet unfamiliar.

The 1916 team was reported in a general news column as having "lost disastrously" to Gordon in the opening game "due to unfortunate circumstances." Howell Robinson made the only touchdown against Gordon. Homer Clyde Chesnutt, a future college coach, was captain of this team, and it was coached by Hall Carmichael. No other items appear in the local papers concerning the 1916 season except the report of a victory over the agricultural school at Powder Springs. However, this team is known to have completed a highly successful season.

It was not until after 1920 that details of football games came to be reported regularly in local papers, but even the accounts often were fragmentary. The event which heightened the community's interest in football was the inauguration of the sport at Carrollton High School. In 1920 the high school organized an athletic association and elected George Kerry Smith president. Carl Stevens was chosen captain of the yet unformed foot-

ball team. His future wife, Charlcie Mae Holmes, was made secretary of the athletic association. The first game was played against the A & M team at Southside Ball Park on October 1. Perhaps it was more a result of indifference to sports than loyalty to the losing high school team which caused local papers not to report the outcome of this first game. This writer recalls that it was refereed by Edwin Simms, the A & M coach, who spent much time justifying his decisions and explaining the rules to the high school players. Carrollton won its second game, played at West Point, by a 27-0 score. The report of this game commanded a lengthy column in the Free Press but there was no reference to stars or touchdowns. In a most original style of sportscasting, the reporter failed to mention by name a single player on either team nor did he describe a single play or movement. It was not until the early 1930's when Hal David joined the Carroll County Times that local sportswriting achieved some degree of modernity.

Considerable football rivalry developed between the two local teams. After the initial contest, a return game between the high school and the A & M was played on November 5, which the latter team won by a score of 36-6. Members of the first high school team included Carl Stevens, Vachel D. Whatley, Jr., Roland Griffin, J. B. Hanson, Cal Parker, Wooten Snead, Abe Robinson, John Hume, Andrew "Bub" Fitts, Jefferson Brock, Ed Dodd and Hulett Huckleba. Ed Dodd, who later became a nationally-known cartoonist, received a compliment for his diligent play and good sportsmanship by members of the winning team, notably Andy Chambers, Owen Barr and Dumah Morgan. The A & M team that year defeated Newnan 19-0. This was the first A & M victory in five years over the team which had become famous for producing college stars.

It was about this time that basketball made its debut in the schools of the county. All games were played on an outdoor court with a few shivering spectators on the sidelines. Something of the nature and quality of this sport in 1920 can be judged by the outcome of a two-game series between the A & M five and a quintette representing Hulett. On their home court the A & M won 39-0, but on the Hulett court they lost by an 8-7 score. "The feature of the game," according to a Hulett reporter, "was the fast playing of King at forward who was twice knocked out, but came back each time with renewed determination."

While there were track and field events earlier than 1915, this is the date at which these events were first reported. At the Fourth District School Meet held in Carrollton in April, the A & M won most of the athletic points with a team which included Tom Rutland, David King, Bill Hyde, Zeb Nutt and Fred Hallum. On May 8 the A & M team participated in a Georgia prep school meet in Atlanta sponsored by the Georgia School of Technology, in which twelve schools competed. Although it had no entries in a few of the events, the A & M team won first place, defeating the Georgia Military Academy by one point. In this meet Fred Hallum distinguished himself as the best all-around athlete on the field, winning first place in four separate events, in addition to the mile relay. Many who viewed his magnificent performance on that day believed him to be the most complete athlete they had ever seen. Had he lived in the modern era of

professionalized sports, he might have won more enduring fame.

The experimental phase of the agricultural school came to an end in 1910, by which time the institution was guaranteed a minimum income from the state of \$10,000 a year. In the following year a principal's cottage was constructed, a band was organized, and plans were laid for the construction of a girls' dormitory. The young men adopted a standard dress of military uniforms with felt hats and canvas leggins. This gave them a distinctiveness enjoyed by cadets at private military schools, but the policy proved impracticable and was soon abandoned.

The 1913 registration of 116 boys and 20 girls placed the Carrollton school fourth in rank among the eleven district schools. A record enrollment came in 1915 when 142 boys and 24 girls were enrolled, and in the following year registration continued to increase. In 1915 the legislature made an appropriation for a girls' dormitory of a sum to be matched by local subscriptions. Within a few months, \$4,200 had been subscribed leaving \$5,000 more to be raised. Among the donors were Nicholas and Ben Tompkins of Heard County who contributed \$100 each. Congressman Adamson gave \$1500 and Coweta County appropriated \$1000. The dormitory, built at a cost of \$13,400, stood on the spot formerly occupied by the old entrance to the fair grounds. It was accepted by the trustees on March 15, 1917. The old horseblock of Chief William McIntosh was given as a cornerstone by the Georgia Power Company which now owned the McIntosh Reserve. Up to this time the school had enrolled a total of only three hundred girls, of whom twenty-three had graduated. This was in contrast to twelve hundred boys who had enrolled and seventy who had graduated.

World War I

About the time that the new dormitory was opened America's entry into World War I brought a slight decline in registration. Young men both from the student body and the faculty entered military service. By the end of the war the school's service flag contained 160 stars. Military training was made part of the curriculum in 1917 and 1918. Uniforms and wooden guns were supplied by the students. By 1918 Springfield rifles used in the Spanish-American War were provided by the War Department. "Sugar Loaf Mountain," a hill near Hay's Mill, provided a firing range.

* * *

Irvine S. Ingram and Martha Munro

The 1919 term opened on August 26 with 152 students, but the enrollment grew to 170 within ten days. Among the new teachers that year was a teacher of English and history, Martha Munro, a daughter of the first chairman of the school's board of trustees. The former remained on the campus until her death in 1955, bringing to the community an unusual intellect, combined with charm and graciousness. Her future husband, Professor Irvine S. Ingram, was elected to the principalship in 1920, succeeding Professor Melson who had resigned.

Professor Ingram's administration was begun in a period of post-war readjustment, marked by the emergence of basic changes in the state's educational pattern. Although the consolidation of rural schools began as early as 1902, the program did not have legislative sanction until the passage of the Barrett-Rogers Act in 1919, which provided funds for this purpose. Consolidation was further encouraged by the availability of army surplus trucks for the transportation of children and by the improvement of rural roads which began in the early twenties. Significant for the future of the district agricultural schools was the passage of the Smith-Hughes Act in 1917 which provided federal funds for vocational programs, including agriculture and home economics in local high schools. Also the increase in the number of accredited high schools had been phenomenal since the inauguration of the A & M schools in Georgia increased from 420 in 1905 to nearly 13,000 in 1915. The figure reached 59,817 in 1930. These changes greatly ended the traditional position of the district agricultural schools in the state's pattern of rural education.

Great Depression

The Carrollton A & M school was notable for its adjustment to these changes. It helped to inaugurate "the cow, hog, and hen program" of the early 1920's to combat the effects of the boll weevil on cotton growers. The school operated one of the most successful poultry hatcheries in the section, and its pure-bred livestock encouraged the upgrading of herds throughout the area which it served. The institution sponsored adult education and continued a program of summer "normal schools" for teachers. In the late 1920's it inaugurated a new vocational program of secretarial training for both boys and girls. Finally, in 1930, at the beginning of the Great Depression, it cooperated with the Carroll County Board of Education to enroll high school students from the Little Bethel, Sand Hill, Elizabeth Harris, and Pine Grove communities. The county paid only transportation costs.

All of these innovations were accomplished on a small budget. In 1923 income from the state increased from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars, but beginning in 1927 the appropriation was fixed at \$15,000. The school's maximum support from public funds never exceeded \$30,000 annually, and this amount came in 1930 and in 1931. The final appropriation, for 1933, was cut to half this amount. At this time the school's library did not exceed fifteen hundred volumes.

With these changes in vocational direction, the academic program was not neglected. It had always had a high percentage of its graduates attending the State College of Agriculture but after 1920, when foreign language was removed as an entrance requirement by many colleges, a few began to attend liberal arts colleges. Eight of the thirteen members of the class of 1914 went to college. More than half of the male members of the class of 1921 enrolled in college. Three of these later were awarded doctor's degrees. Of the eleven Carroll County boys enrolled at the University of Georgia in 1926, six were A & M alumni. The Carrollton school won the state literary

banner at a contest in Athens in 1926. In the previous year it had won second place in the overall athletic and literary contest in which the eleven district agricultural schools participated. It graduated that year forty-five seniors. On May 8, 1929 the school was honored by the presence of Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York, who delivered the commencement address.

In 1927 the school opened with 180 students, the largest in the institution's history. During the depression years which followed, its registration figures continued at a high level. Between 1924 and 1929, seven of the A & M schools (those at Cochran, Douglas, Statesboro, Americus, Tifton, Monroe and Barnesville), abandoned the A & M plan, most of them becoming junior colleges. The trustees of the Carrollton school went on record as opposing any change in the status of the institution, despite the fact that considerable sentiment had developed in the state legislature for the abolition of the remaining district schools. Finally, in March 1933 the newly-created Board of Regents revealed its plans to abolish the remaining A & M schools and also to cease operating Bowdon College. They also announced their intention of creating a new junior college in western Georgia.

West Georgia College Begins

Carrollton and Bowdon in Carroll County, and Powder Springs in Cobb County each contended for the location of the junior college. A mass meeting of Carrollton citizens planned the community's strategy and later its case was presented to the regents. On April 15 the regents announced that the A & M campus at Carrollton would be the location of the institution to be called West Georgia College. It would be in effect a consolidation and reorganization of the three institutions in western Georgia which were to be discontinued. Irvine S. Ingram, the principal of the A & M School, was named president. This act gave a tangible symbol of continuity to the older institution. In the meantime, however, on December 11, 1931, the A & M trustees had held their last meeting, turning over the control of the school to the newly-appointed regents of the University System of Georgia. Only one of the trustees, T. Moreland Zellars, had served the institution continuously from the beginning--a total of more than twenty-five years. Philip Weltner, soon to become chancellor of the University System, delivered the final A & M commencement address, on April 24, 1933.

Carroll County at this time claimed the largest rural white population in the state. It maintained eight four-year high schools, half of which were accredited. An average of 228 seniors graduated annually from these high schools, a figure considerably above that for any county in western Georgia. The people of the community, as they did in 1907 and 1908, gave their unstinting loyalty and support to the institution in its expanded role. Local civic clubs sponsored the grading of the athletic field and the building of new tennis courts. Doctors donated their time for physical examinations of students, and the municipal government of Carrollton contributed materials and labor for sorely needed repairs to buildings.

West Georgia College was designated as a terminal and transitional institution. Total expenses for the year were \$162 for boarding students and \$36 for commuters. It launched almost immediately into an adult education program which later won national recognition. In 1957 it became a degree-granting institution, three years before its first president retired. By 1965 the institution's registration had reached 2,000 and an instructional staff of approximately one hundred. Fully 25 per cent of the latter held the doctor's degree. Although one hundred of Georgia's 159 counties were represented in the student body, 58 per cent came from six counties in the immediate area. While nearly all of the original A & M buildings were intact in 1965, a complete new plant either had been constructed, or was under construction, including a library to seat one thousand students. The library contained in excess of 40,000 volumes.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

I. Articles

- Hamrick, James D., "The Masonic Institute in Carroll County," Carroll Free Press, Oct. 13, 1927.
 Robinson, Sallie, "A Sketch of My Life," Carroll Free Press, Sept. 18, 1930.
 Robinson, Sallie, "Just Some Memories of Carrollton as a Village Long Ago," Carroll Free Press, Oct. 2, 1930.
 Sharp, George, "Old Times in Carroll County," Carroll Free Press, Oct. 4, 18, Nov. 1, 1895.
 Sharp, George, "Reminiscences of Old Carroll County," Carroll Free Press, Aug. 6, Oct. 4, 1895.

II. Books and Pamphlets

- Announcement of the Agricultural and Mechanical School... 1916-17. [Carrollton, Ga., 1916].
 Bonner, James C., and Roberts, Lucien E., eds., Studies in Georgia History and Government. Athens: The University of Georgia Press, 1940.
 Boogher, Elbert W. G., Secondary Education in Georgia, 1732-1858. Philadelphia: Privately published, 1933.
Catalogue of Bowdon College. [Bowdon, Ga., 1910].
Catalogue of the Bowdon Collegiate Institution, 1858-1859. [Bowdon, Ga., 1858].
Catalogue of Bowdon College, 1908-09. [Bowdon, Ga., 1908].
 [Cheney, George F.], Carroll County Souvenir-Historical Edition. Carrollton, Ga.: Privately published, ca. 1907.
 Cobb, Joe, History of Carroll County. [Carrollton, Ga., ca. 1906].
First Annual Commencement of the Agricultural and Mechanical School of the Fourth Congressional District of Georgia. Carrollton, Ga., July 25, 1907.
Fourth District A & M School Catalogue, 1912-13. [Carrollton, Ga., 1912].

Georgia Educational Directory, 1963-64. Atlanta: Georgia Department of Education, 1964.

Howard, Wiley C., Sketch of Cobb's Legion Cavalry and Some Incidents and Scenes Remembered. [Atlanta, 1901].

Melson, Nep S., Reminiscences of the Fourth District Agricultural and Mechanical School, Carrollton, Georgia. Hogansville, Ga.: Privately published, 1941.

Memoirs of Georgia, Historical and Biographical. 2 vols. Atlanta: Southern Historical Association, 1895.

Mitchell, Mary Edward, Memoirs of James Mitchell. Privately published, [n. d.].

Model School, The. [Temple, Ga., ca. 1904].

Mount Zion Methodist Church Centennial, 1865-1965. [Carrollton, Ga., 1965].

Orr, Dorothy, A History of Education in Georgia. Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1950.

Sherwood, Adiel, A Gazeteer of the State of Georgia, 1827. Charleston: W. Riley, 1827.

Sherwood, Adiel, A Gazeteer of the State of Georgia, 1829. Philadelphia: Martin and Boden, 1829.

Sherwood, Adiel, A Gazeteer of Georgia, 1860. Macon: S. Boykin, 1860.

Wheeler, John T., Two Hundred Years of Agricultural Education in Georgia. Danville, Ill.: Interstate, 1948.

White, George, Statistics of the State of Georgia: Including an Account of Its Natural, Civil, and Ecclesiastical History, together with a Particular Description of Each County...Savannah: W. Thorne Williams, 1849.

III. Manuscripts

Caswell, Render R., "The History of Bowdon College," an unpublished master's thesis in the library of the University of Georgia, 1952.

Educational History of Carroll County, 1871-1928, a scrapbook in the office of the county school superintendent.

Merrill, William W., Autobiography, in private possession.

Minutes, Board of Trustees, Agricultural and Mechanical School, Carrollton, Ga., 1907-1931, in the library of West Georgia College, Carrollton, Georgia.

Minutes of the Mount Zion Seminary Association of Carroll County, Georgia, 1778-December, 1895, in private possession.

Principal's Report, Agricultural and Mechanical School, Carrollton, Georgia, May 10, 1923, in the library of West Georgia College.

Record of Donors, Mount Zion Seminary, in possession of C. C. Perkins, Carrollton, Georgia.

Treasurer's Report, Minutes, A & M Trustees, May 1, 1931, in the library of West Georgia College.

Trimble, Lee S., Personal Memoirs, in private possession.

Turner, Mary Ann, Villa Rica, Georgia, to Frances A. Williams, Nov. 3, 1854, in possession of the author.

IV. Newspapers

Bowdon Bulletin, 1913.

Carroll County Georgian, 1945-1965.

Carroll County Times, 1872-1956.

Carroll Free Press, 1883-1956.
Carrollton Advocate, 1860-61.
Carrollton Times-Free Press, 1956-1965.
The Aggies Carrollton, Ga. , 1928, 1930, 1931.

V. Printed Documents

Acts of the General Assembly of the State of Georgia...1828 (Milledgeville, 1829). Titles vary. Ibid.,...1830; ibid.,...1831; ibid.,...1832; ibid.,...1833; ibid.,...1834; ibid.,...1837; ibid.,...1847; ibid.,...1858; ibid.,...1859; ibid.,...1860.

Brittain, Marion L., Fifteenth Annual Report of the Department of Education... December 31, 1921. Atlanta: Foote and Davies, State Printers, 1922.

Kennedy, Joseph C. G., Population of the United States in 1860. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1864.

Merritt, William B., Annual Report from the Department of Education, State of Georgia, 1903. Atlanta: The Franklin Printing and Publishing Company, 1904.

Sixth Census, or Enumeration of the Inhabitants of the United States...in 1840. Washington: Blair and Rives, 1841.

Thirteenth Census of the United States...1910. (Supplement for Georgia). Washington: Government Printing Office, 1913.

Walker, Frances A., A Compendium of the Ninth Census, 1870. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1872.

REMINISCENCES
of the
FOURTH DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL AND
MECHANICAL SCHOOL
Carrollton, Georgia

Nep S. Melson
Hogansville, Georgia
1941

Retrospection

1941

Having been shut in during the winter months, much of the time alone, I have wandered often into the Land of Yesteryears. From my windows, I discern the western horizon. There, I have visualized many beautiful pictures from the past, in opal, carmine and molten gold, splashed against the burnished canvas of the setting sun. Time has billowed a silver mantle over the hardships and trials that once harassed, for

"Memory sifts from its past the pain
And suffers the beauty alone to remain."

If reminiscing indicates advancing age, then I plead guilty, for my mind reverts more and more to the scenes and experiences of the early Fourth District A. & M. Days. As the past comes up in review, I see the bright, joyous faces of those fine girls and boys who attended the school during the years 1908 to 1920. As they trip through memory's ideal corridor, my heart swells with love for every one of them, and with pride because of the contributions they are making to the world's progress.

It has occurred to my husband and me it might be of interest to those who were on the scene of action during those years--particularly to ourselves--to have a record of some of the contemporary happenings. With the advent of the radio, good roads, rapid transportation, consolidated schools and other modern inventions and improvements, many of these incidents could never occur again in this section of the country. Also, these events, recalled after years of checkered experiences, more or less typify conditions that existed in the early days at all eleven District A. & M. Schools, and in a small degree, may help one to understand the important place these schools filled in the educational history of Georgia. Hundreds of girls and boys were helped who otherwise could not have had an education. There were other hundreds, able to have attended more expensive schools, who came through preference.

The idea of the Agricultural and Mechanical Schools originated with Governor Joseph M. Terrell in 1902. But the bill creating them was not passed by the General Assembly until 1906. The citizens of Carrollton and Carroll County donated \$39,000.00 with lights and water for ten years, for the establishment of the Fourth District School. Of this amount, \$9,000.00 was paid for two hundred and seventy acres of land, which was bought from B. A. Sharp. The first two buildings, the boys' dormitory and the academic building, were erected by Mandeville and Aycock, contractors, for thirty thousand dollars, which represented the actual cost of building plus one per cent. All furnishings and equipment were supplied by the state at a cost of fifteen hundred dollars.

Each bedroom had a double bed, a combination dresser and washstand, a study table, a washstand set, two straight chairs, a Hot Stuff Heater, and shades. The classrooms, domestic science department, dining hall, and kitchen were adequately equipped. The teachers were paid by the state. The

first year ten thousand dollars was appropriated for this purpose. As time passed, this amount was increased. The price of board the first month per pupil was seven dollars and thirty-five cents, which represented the actual cost of provisions and fuel. During these thirteen years, the board rarely exceeded eleven dollars. Numbers of the students worked their way through school, in part or entirely, by doing extra farm work, or other jobs about the school.

On December 6, 1907, Mr. Melson and I with our two small children moved to the A & M School, prior to its opening in January. The day was bleak, bitter cold and everything was covered with sleet and ice. The two buildings were surrounded by frozen red mud and tree stumps. The only water connection was a frozen pipe across the road. There were no lights. The buildings were unfinished. The only doors to the entire dormitory were those hung to the three rooms which were to be our living quarters for the next five or six years. The wind whistled and howled through the long halls, and at night this sound was mingled with the barking of stray dogs and noises of other farm animals of the neighborhood, who sought refuge from the cold in this building. After the first few nights, Mr. Melson improvised bars at the outside doors to keep out these nocturnal visitors.

To complicate things, a few days after moving to these quarters, while we were in the midst of getting the dormitory furniture placed, Holland, the irrespressible six-year-old, broke out with measles, and from then until late March there was not a time when the house was clear of measles.

The first caller who came to welcome us was a kind-hearted old man, whose head was drawn to one side. He explained he could not straighten it, because he was just recovering from "yaller janders." Instinctively I asked, "Oh, does everyone in these parts have yaller janders?"

Anyone with more judgment and less enthusiasm would probably have turned back at this time, for aside from our physical discomforts, we were on an unknown, uncharted sea without a compass. Nothing like an Agricultural-Mechanical Boarding School in the South had been tried. But the indomitable courage of my husband, combined with the vision of what the school would mean to the country girls and boys, prevailed.

The school was opened January 8, 1908, with only two building--a dormitory and an administration building, and both still unfinished. Two classrooms were used temporarily as kitchen and dining room. Burlap and quilts were hung in lieu of doors in the dormitory. One hundred and eight boys and forty girls enrolled the first day. With snow and ice everywhere, water pipes frozen, and only one servant, the cook, the task was not easy. However, on the opening day, there was a semblance of school organization, and a creditable luncheon was served to the student body, the eleven trustees of the school, Governor Hoke Smith, and a number of other prominent guests from Carrollton and other parts of the district.

Even on as busy and trying a day as this we were able to note many amusing things. For instance, one of the distinguished guests believed in

such preparedness as was not uncommon in those preprohibition days. To his great embarrassment as he made a sweeping Chesterfield bow on entering the lobby, his silver flask dropped to the floor from his inside overcoat pocket.

For the most part, this first student body was composed of older girls and boys, whose opportunities had been limited, but whose ambition, earnestness, and other fine qualities recompensed for all deficiencies. But not all of these boys were saints by any means. If any of those carpenters still live who were trying to finish the work on the dormitory, they will recall the trouble they had in keeping up with their hammers and saws. There may be others who remember when the ditches were being dug for sewerage, between the boys' dormitory and administration building, and one of the Bonner slave graves was accidentally opened, how several boys began to dig furiously over the whole area to see what they might find in the graves. However, most of the students soon adjusted themselves to the school and its routine and were really helpful in organizing. "We Learn to Do by Doing" was adopted as the motto for the school. Throughout the years all work except the actual cooking was done by the students under the supervision of the teachers. This work included cleaning buildings and grounds, serving the meals, dishwashing, farm work, shop work, dairying, etc. From the beginning the work was divided fifty-fifty between academic and industrial, and every student was required to conform to this schedule throughout the thirteen years.

It was spring before the electric lights were installed. They were turned on for the first time around nine o'clock at night. Earlier, one of the boys had extinguished his kerosene lamp and retired. Sometime later with a sudden start he awoke from a deep dream of peace, and saw not the moonlight in his room, but the glaring electric light. He gave an unearthly whoop, and with one bound landed in the hall yelling that the world had come to an end.

When the school opened there were only two automobiles in Carrollton, and of course they were a novelty to everyone, particularly to the investigative A & M boys. Jim Cheney, who had charge of installing electricity, and W. H. Campbell, who was looking after the plumbing of the buildings were the owners. These two men would have finished their jobs at the school much earlier but for the fact that their attention was divided between their work and protecting their cars. A dozen boys were trying to figure out the whys and wherefores of Mr. Campbell's car, parked back of the administration building, when it went rolling down the incline, ran into a tree and crashed the fender.

During the first year or two automobiles caused no end of trouble to the farmers driving mules and horses. Coming from Randolph and Heard counties, numbers of them would hitch their stock to just any of the trees on the campus, and walk to town rather than have their teams meet one of those "ought'er-be-in-hell" things. To protect the trees, Mr. Melson had some hitching frames and posts erected in suitable places. One of these parties calmly announced he had put enough money in the school to hitch his horse where he pleased, and that he preferred a certain tree to any of

those posts--so to that particularly beautiful tree his horse was always hitched!

Several girls were walking to town. A car was meeting a wagon and mules. The mules made a sudden plunge and ran away. For safety, all the girls scrambled up a steep embankment except one, who remained stone still. After the excitement subsided someone asked Mary why she did not run. In a superior manner she answered because she was not afraid, that she had seen one of those things before.

Among the student body these first months was a mature man who was as good and conscientious as any mortal could be. Mr. Melson found him crying one night because water thrown from the window above his room, had spattered and cracked his lamp chimney. A few years later he came to see us broken hearted over the loss of his wife. He said she died from "information of the brain," and asked if I knew anything about this disease. I assured him it was the most dangerous of any to which the human race is subject.

The century old, two-story building east of the president's home on the college campus was the Sharp residence. Thomas Bonner who owned the A. & M. lands from 1835 until after the civil war, had it erected for his dwelling house in the early eighteen forties. Later this became the property of B. A. Sharp. This house originally stood at the extreme west side of the college campus and was rolled to its present location in 1913 at a cost of seventy-five dollars. All furnishings remained in the house, and even the chimneys were not damaged during the process of moving. For a number of years it was used for the girls' dormitory.

Mr. Sharp built a new home on the Bowdon Road where his grandson, Dudley Holmes, now lives. Jovial, genial, upright in his bearing, and in his dealings with his fellow man, Mr. Sharp typified the old Southern gentleman in appearance and manner. Being a close neighbor of the school, he suffered some from the pranks and depredations of the boys, but he always maintained a tolerant rather than a censorious attitude toward the youngsters. On one occasion a group of boys noticed on his premises three early peach trees, laden with red, luscious fruit. They asked if they might have some. Mr. Sharp's answer was, "Sure, boys, help yourselves. Get all you want." When the boys had gone, not a peach was left.

The first faculty was composed of J. H. Melson, Principal; G. G. Daniel, Shop and Applied Agriculture; J. C. Britton, Science and Mathematics; Mrs. J. C. Britton, History and English; Miss Leola K. Miller, Domestic Science.

Mr. Daniel was of great help during his three years stay at the school, both in theoretical and practical farm and shop work, and was very popular with the boys.

Mr. and Mrs. Britton were from Ohio and many of their theories were not practicable for the southern rural young people, and they could not adapt themselves to existing conditions. Mr. Britton suffered from a joke that was really intended for another. A group of boys decided to test Sam Hull's

boasted bravery. Everyone knew Sam was always alert to make money. One night after the lights were out a boy went to him, and told him he could not sleep because the bed was hard, and that he would pay him fifty cents if he would go to a certain room, which was vacant because a student had died in it, and bring him the mattress. As Sam began to roll it, the mattress with springs rose up in his face. He gave forth a blood curdling yell, and as he dashed toward the door, he grabbed the bowl and pitcher and hurled them in the direction of the bed. Attracted by the scream and the succession of crashes, Mr. Britton came paddling down the dark hall in his bathrobe and slippers to investigate. Just as he got even with this particular door, the boy who had been planted under the bed to raise it at the opportune time, was emerging from the room on his allfours. Mr. Britton's scream was louder than Sam's and he went tearing to his room crying "cut it out, cut it out."

Miss Miller was from Pennsylvania. She was a sturdy, strong character, very resourceful and energetic, and left a lasting imprint for good upon the girls of the school. This was her first experience in the South, and she came with decided ideas for helping "the down trodden Ne-gro." She planned the meals for Columbus, the cook. When Mr. Melson requested her to carry the pantry keys, she thought it was not right to reflect upon Columbus' honesty in that way. Mr. Melson told her it was all right for her to have all the confidence she pleased in Columbus' honesty, but just continue to hold the keys. It was not long, however, until Columbus fell from grace in her estimation. As he was leaving one evening, he forgot and lifted his hat to bid her good night, and ground coffee came streaming down his bewildered, ebony face.

During these early days of the school all domestic science teachers had to be secured from the North, because the idea of teaching a girl to sew, cook, and do other practical, instead of cultural, things had not permeated southern colleges. Miss Boyle of Illinois followed Miss Miller's three-year tenure, and like her predecessor, her training in the northern universities had been thorough and she was fine with the girls, but it took time for her to make adjustments. National publicity had been given an unfortunate Georgia lynching a few weeks prior to her coming, and we learned immediately that she came expecting to find a negro hanging to every tree. Charlie Ball, the sensible, highclass negro cook, was as much amused as we were, by her attitudes and general idea of conditions. When Mr. Melson asked him in her presence if there was to be a lynching that night on the school campus, Charlie answered that there was--that the nigger was caught stealing chickens again the night before. Miss Boyle's eyes almost bulged from her head, and she immediately wanted to take steps to save the life of the poor, benighted man.

The crockery used in the dining room was the thick hotel variety common to that period. Miss Boyle suggested that thinner cups be used, since she feared the students might develop thick lips like the negroes.

The first year of the school passed without serious disaster, but it was most trying. The organization was not perfect, though we had the advice

of the State and Federal Government and the State Agricultural College. No school ever had a more conscientious and a more loyal Board of Trustees than was this first board, who were:

G. P. Munro, Chairman	Marion County
W. I. Van Horn	Chattahoochee County
G. Gumby Jordan	Muscogee County
T. H. Persons	Talbot County
T. T. Thomasson	Harris County
H. H. Lane	Troup County
T. M. Zellars	Coweta County
J. B. Sanders	Heard County
J. W. Estes	Meriwether County
J. A. Murrah	Carroll County
L. C. Mandeville, Treasurer	Carroll County

Other men who later served nobly and untiringly on the board were Lester Slade, Render Terrell, Sr., Joe Dunson, Sr., Oliver Moore, Charlie Roop, M. M. Dickerson, Tom Wisdom.

Since this was a new type of school in the South, the Federal Government from time to time sent experts of various kinds to make suggestions, criticisms, and reports. These were highly trained, technical men, usually with delightful personalities, but they were not at all indigenous to conditions, and were entirely unable to grasp the situation in the short time spent at the school, or to offer any constructive suggestions. In making his report after spending several weeks at the school, a man sent by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, stated he was surprised to find the school was not using a pure strain of cotton seed, since he noticed white and pink blooms in the same field.

The first commencement was June, 1909, when three boys and one girl were graduated. There were industrial displays, actual dress-making and cooking on the stage, and papers on scientific subjects. Mr. J. A. Aycock, who had almost given his life for the school, said this was one of his happiest moments, for his fondest hopes for an industrial school in Carroll County had been realized.

The school during the first thirteen years had many difficulties, but Carrollton and Carroll County stood nobly by at all times. Some of the ruling spirits were J. J. Thomasson, editor of Carroll County Times, who gave money, time, and publicity; L. C. Mandeville and J. A. Aycock who not only erected the buildings at cost, plus one per cent, but were ever ready to help in every possible way; the entire Mandeville family--in times of sickness among the students, Mr. L. C. Mandeville would bring arms full of bed linen, delicacies, etc.; Judge Adamson, the Fitts, Henry Lovvorn, J. C. Bass, Herman Reeves, Sid Holderness, Charlie Roop, Horace Stewart, Wylie Stewart, J. M. Johnson, Charlie Tanner, Tom Bradley, the Baskins, George Harper, W. B. McLendon, W. R. Foster, Turners, Warrens, Barrs, Nixons, Lowreys, Almans, Reids, Ernests, and scores of others. Any institution with such support as these people gave this school during these years is obliged to go forward.

Doctors Fitts, Hallum, Hambrick, Reese, Barker, Boatright, and Roberts looked after the health of the students.

The spiritual welfare of the girls and boys was of paramount importance. All students were expected to attend Sunday School, which was conducted by the faculty in the auditorium. They were encouraged to attend services each Sabbath Day in Carrollton at the church of their choice, where a warm welcome was always extended them. Miss Edna Cook of the Carrollton Methodist Church will have extra stars in her crown for her untiring interest in these students. She frequently said she loved every boy in the school, and was glad she was old enough to be able to tell him so.

Although it is decidedly contrary to his wishes, yet I cannot refrain from chronicling my husband's attitude toward the work during this period. Throughout the years he inspired the best in the girls and boys by giving them his best in teaching, leading, and guiding them. He early taught them to believe in themselves and their ability to do things, and he never missed an opportunity to give encouragement, where it was warranted. His ambition was to make human hearts wiser, manlier, happier, and better prepared to cope with life's problems. Even in the matter of discipline the students were compelled to recognize his justice and fair dealings. On one occasion after administering punishment to a six-foot supposedly incorrigible, the boy walked up and shook hands with him, and told him he would be a man from then on.

In the various tasks of the school he led the way, and never asked a pupil to perform any unpleasant work with which he was not willing to help. A trained nurse arrived one morning on the six o'clock train to take charge of a sick student, and she was brought to our home for breakfast. In answer to her question as to what position in the school he held, Mr. Melson answered that he was janitor. She seemed rather perturbed and disconcerted and arose almost immediately from the table, saying she wished to interview the president of the school as soon as possible. Mr. Melson assured her that the president of the school would be in his office in about ten minutes. When she reached the office he was there to greet her and to give the desired information regarding her patient.

The summer months were not less trying for Mr. Melson than the scholastic. The crops were to be finished by the boys who remained at the school for this purpose. Canning was done, and work of various types. During the first years, he spent much time canvassing the eleven counties for pupils, via the horse and buggy method. On those trips he spent the night wherever darkness overtook him. Some of these farm homes were delightful places at which to stop, others were not. At one of these places the man of the house offered him a toddy before supper. When he declined, the man explained that he had to drink for his health's sake, because his wife was in the last stages of tuberculosis, and that he had a child sick with typhoid fever. For his own health's sake, at supper, Mr. Melson, after brushing the flies away, ate the inside crumbs of corn pone and drank a cup of steaming hot coffee. When the host showed him to his room, all windows were closed in

spite of midsummer heat. Mr. Melson rolled the bed to one of the windows which he had opened, wrapped his extra shirt around the pillow which he placed on the window sill, sank down into a deep feather bed and slept as best he could. During the best, most productive years of his life, Mr. Melson unstintingly poured his strength, energy, time, and talent into this school.

Early in the first session of the school a book shower was arranged as a library nucleus. The people of Carrollton and the district responded liberally, and many of these books were very useful.

With the passing of the years, other buildings were added, more equipment installed, a larger faculty employed. The dining hall and kitchen with shop rooms beneath, and spacious barns were early acquisitions. A cottage for the principal was erected. In 1915 the legislature appropriated seventy-five hundred dollars for the girls' dormitory, with the understanding that friends of the school would donate a similar amount. Judge Adamson contributed fifteen hundred dollars of this amount, the largest single gift. In order to secure the remaining six thousand, Mr. Melson begged, wrote stacks of letters, and rode many long miles over the district, but in the spring of 1916 he saw his dream come true when the beautiful girls' dormitory was completed.

Space was left at one of the front corners of this dormitory for the placing of a very historic cornerstone. At the old McIntosh Reservation on the banks of the Chattahoochee River, just a few yards from the house where William McIntosh was killed by men of his own race because of his friendship to the whites, stood an old horse block. McIntosh had steps chiseled out of a large piece of granite for the convenience of his white friends when mounting a horse. An Indian had no need of such. Mr. Melson and Mr. J. J. Thomasson conceived the idea of making this horse block the cornerstone of the girls' dormitory. After obtaining permission from Preston Arkwright, President of the Georgia Power Company, on whose property the horse block stood, Mr. Melson, Mr. Thomasson, and several boys went to the reservation and moved it to the A & M. This was placed in the corner of the girls' dormitory with appropriate masonic ceremonies. The horse block now stands near the entrance of the college campus, to which place Dr. Ingram had it moved in later years. (This was later moved into the area which is now located in front of the Slade Episcopal Kennedy Chapel.)

The number of lives enriched by this school cannot be estimated. Not only the students derived benefit, but it was very soon evident that the influence of the institution pervaded the far corners of the district, as was evidenced in the general improvement of living conditions. As a result of the industrial training, when boys returned home, they screened the doors and windows; they made attractive furniture for the home, the porch and the lawn. On the farms, they introduced improved methods by terracing the lands, planting leguminous crops and using only pure seed. The splendid course in domestic science inspired and enabled the girls to beautify their homes

within and without. They learned to plan, prepare, and serve well balanced, attractive menus, to entertain with ease. The school is responsible today for scores of the beautiful, modern, well equipped, well kept homes that dot the country side.

But this industrial training in no way interfered with the thorough course in English, History, Mathematics, and the Sciences. Friendly rivalry existed between the two literary societies, which held regular meetings with interesting programs throughout the years. The social life of the students was not overlooked. There were frequent parties at the school, picnics in season at Hayes' Mill or Simonton's Mill. The girls and boys were often included in the church social life of Carrollton. They always looked forward to going to Mr. L. C. Mandeville's camp for supper in the fall. Mr. Mandeville would have them come in groups, and frequently the whole crowd.

Commencements always attracted large numbers, and were the occasions for renewing friendships by gay, happy throngs from Carrollton, Carroll County and all sections of the district. One cannot recall these days of yore without thinking of Mr. and Mrs. Moreland Zellars, T. H. Persons, Judge G. P. Munro, and many others, whose presence always attested their interest in the school. Being introduced to a very attractive young woman from another part of the state at one of these seasons, Judge Munro asked her just what relation she was to "old man So and So." Straightening to her full height, in a very defensive, dignified way she answered, "He is my husband, Sir." The Judge cleared his throat and said, "You are very fortunate, Ma'am, very fortunate. He is a fine old man, a fine old man."

The literary features and the industrial displays were always fine and were centers of interest to many, but the annual barbecue for students and commencement visitors was not less popular than these. This event was the highlight of the entire year for Charlie Ball, the cook, who was a past master in preparing barbecue. The meat was short one year. Mr. Melson announced to the crowd that one of the pigs got away the night before, but he did not explain that the reason three pigs got away was because the ice gave out. Following these feasts the crowd would scatter in congenial groups, and spend the afternoon seated in shady places about the campus or on the porches. I have a very definite mental picture of Judge Sampson W. Harris, Judge W. C. Adamson, L. C. Mandeville, L. P. Mandeville, Tom Persons, Oliver Moore, B. A. Sharp, Judge Munro, J. J. Thomasson, Sid Holder-ness, Charlie Roop, Morland Zellars, and others seated under the trees in front of the principal's cottage. This, of course, was always a festive occasion for the young people. There were many budding romances at this time, which later developed into happy marriages among the students.

Beginning in October, 1910, district fairs were held at the school each fall until 1917. A race track, grandstand, and large exhibit barn were built, and also the auditorium was used for display space. Lewis Heaton, John Matthews and Tom Henry were consecutive managers. All the farm products usually found at fairs were shown. The women's exhibits con-

sisted of dozens of quilts of beautiful and intricate designs, crocheting and embroideries, literally thousands of jars of preserves, pickles, etc. There were the carnival attractions speeling forth to the accompaniment of the ceaseless grind of the merry-go-round, and every known device to get the nickles and dimes.

The baby show, featured during fair week, always attracted doting parents with their young hopefuls. I usually made an entry here, and all of us mothers whose babies did not win first prize attributed the fact to the lack of intelligence of the judges. These judges wisely disappeared after the awards were made.

One of the most popular attractions at these fairs was Miss Mahalay Lancaster's fortune telling booth. Miss Mahalay was about thirty years ahead of the present costume jewelry craze. She was always bedecked from head to foot with innumerable strands of beads, chains, with bracelets, pins, and jewelry of every kind. With her cup and tea leaves she extratted many a fifty cents from the girls and boys, as well as from some of the older people.

By attending these fairs the people of the district learned what their neighbors were doing, and the coming together meant much in a social way. On Governor's Day the crowd attending sometimes reached six thousand. I have a very vivid recollection of Governor and Mrs. Joe Browns's day at the fair. They were to arrive at noon. Early in the morning I had left my living room, where the governor and party were to come, in perfect order, and had gone to the dining room to assist with the luncheon preparation. I parted company with nine year old Holland with a definite understanding that we would meet at eleven thirty, for him to clean up before the arrival of the guests. At the appointed time I rushed back to our quarters--Holland could not be located. But in the living room I found a group of mothers feeding at least a dozen children, with crumbs and trash everywhere. In the bedroom, I surprised a woman who was examining the contents of my wardrobe. Her explanation was that her husband had put money in that school, and she had come there with the determination to see everything that was to be seen. I assured her that her husband had not put a single thing in my wardrobe.

All during the luncheon I had a vague apprehension as to Holland's putting in his appearance. As the crowd was leaving the dining hall, pictures were made on the steps centering the governor, Mrs. Brown, Judge and Mrs. Adamson. Just as the photographer snapped the camera, Holland, barefooted, cap at a disreputable angle, with all the fairground dust and grime that could possibly stick to him, appeared, and calmly took his stand a few steps below the governor. This picture hung in the governor's office several years.

On this same day, a woman fainted on the fairgrounds. She was brought, still unconscious, to our inadequate apartment in the boys' dormitory. Now there were no first aid quarters nor extra bedrooms in that crowded building,

so in desperation I had her placed on the bed in the room occupied by my young brother, Rabun Stevens, and Jeff Hammett. In a short time she was sleeping quietly, so I darkened the room and forgot her for a while. But not for long. Jeff found a way to go home. He and Rabun went hurriedly to their room, and as Jeff was changing his trousers, he happened to glance toward the bed and discovered the woman. He completed his toilet in the hall. I was terribly shocked when they brought the information to me, and I doubt if either ever suspected that I had previous knowledge of the woman's being there.

The fourth of July was always a gala day, particularly on election years. The time that Tom Hardwick and Rufe Hutchens ran for U. S. Senate and Nat Harris for governor, it was arranged for Hutchens and Harris to address the voting public in the morning, and Hardwick in the afternoon, along with numerous other candidates speaking. Some civic organization was to sell and serve barbecue on the grounds. Before leaving home in the morning, Mr. Melson assured me that the committee on arrangements would take Mr. Hutchens and Mr. Harris to the barbecue stand at noon, and that he would bring barbecue home for our lunch. Mr. Hardwick would arrive too late for lunch. At twelve-thirty, Mr. Melson appeared with Mr. Hutchens and Mr. Harris, minus any barbecue. The speeches had been so prolonged that the barbecue was sold out. I served them string beans left from the day before, loaf bread, cold blackberry pie and milk. About two o'clock again Mr. Melson appeared, this time with Mr. Hardwick, his erstwhile college mate and friend. To the remnant of the other lunch, I added blackberry jelly. Mr. Hardwick was gracious enough to assure me that he liked everything that was made from blackberries.

The summer schools meant much to the rural teachers of the district, and the dormitories were always filled to capacity with student teachers. The best teaching talent of the state was provided by the Extension Department of the University System, to assist the regular school faculty. These summer school faculties were composed of such strong characters as Miss Celeste Parrish, Dr. M. L. Duggan, Dr. J. O. Martin, Miss Lurline Parker (Mrs. J. O. Martin), Miss Kate Parker, Miss Estelle Bozeman, Miss Susan Matthews, Dr. Peter Brown, and many others. Such lecturers as Dr. M. L. Brittain, Dr. Fort Land, Mrs. W. H. Felton, Dr. Henry Alford Porter addressed the teachers at night. On one occasion Dr. Porter was scheduled for lecture, spent one night and left, because he was unable to sleep on account of the unusual country noises. Atlanta's clattering traffic did not disturb him, but he could not stand the country quietude that was punctuated with the chirping of katydids.

During the years, our guests were composite. The great, the near great and the never great came indiscriminately, and after we moved from the dormitory into the principal's home, I rarely knew for whom a meal was being prepared. Mr. Melson's policy always has been that what we can stand all the time, the guest can endure for a while. Also we were impressed that really worthwhile fundamentals are the same in every station of life, and the greater the person, the more adaptable he is. Some of the most famous possessed the humblest and sweetest spirits. On a cold, blustery March day Wallace, U. S. Secretary of Agriculture, the father of Henry

Wallace, the present Vice-President of United States, appeared unannounced. He insisted on going right out into the farm where Mr. Melson was with the boys who were plowing. Mr. Melson retains a vivid picture of Wallace's Prince Albert coat being whipped around by the wind as he plowed two rows. The boys got the impression that he did not know how to handle the mules very well.

One of the most delightful guests I recall was from the English Department of Columbia University. He reached the school unexpectedly to us about noon. Mr. Melson phoned me to add a plate for lunch. During the meal he and Mr. Melson were teasing Martha, age six, when without a word she left her chair, walked around and slapped her Daddy and returned to her seat. In his bread and butter note, this gentleman wrote he admired the little girl's come back, for she should not have been teased.

We felt the responsibility of these young people entrusted by their parents to our care very keenly, particularly so in times of serious sickness. Through the intervening years it has been a source of satisfaction to recall that all the students felt free to come to us at any hour that they needed us. We were able to help them with their studies, to solve some of their problems and alleviate their minor physical ailments. The medicine cabinet was always stocked with the simpler remedies. Mr. Melson bought CC pills by the quart bottle--these were known to the students as soothing tablets. After taking one during the afternoon, Tom Rutland returned in a few hours suggesting that he had better swallow two more, since he felt worse than he did before he took the first.

Yes, these were thirteen busy years, years filled with sundry experiences. During this time we were also rearing our own little brood. The Lord gave us two of our children while at the school--little Ed and Frank. Little Ed remained with us only nineteen months, and I can never forget the thoughtfulness, tender sympathy and genuine grief of these girls and boys when the baby left us.

Our own children seemed to have more than their share of contagious diseases--Martha in particular. Dr. Boatright, by way of consolation, told that she had caught everything except itch and smallpox, and that I could be assured in due time she would certainly catch a husband. We were still in the boys' dormitory when she developed scarlet fever, just five days before school was to open in September. Something had to be done immediately, on account of the incoming students. Mr. Melson had a three-room tenant house in the pasture, which had been vacant for several years, thoroughly cleaned and white washed, and two days before school opened, the two small children and I moved to it for an eight weeks stay. I took charge of the sick child in one room; Mrs. McKinney, the nurse, kept the three-month-old baby in another, and the third room was an improvised kitchen. The big job was to keep Martha away from the baby. This was a carefree period except for my constant fear of encountering snakes, but even the snakes respected our quarantine. It was a perfect autumn, the trees gloriously beautiful, we were a mile from everybody. So during Martha's convalescence she was entirely unrestrained, scattering the scarlet fever germs in her

sand pile and under the trees with an abandon, that could not have been tolerated if we had been nearer civilization.

Mr. and Mrs. Warren Meadows, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. C. K. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. Wylie Creel, Mrs. Georgia Matthews, Mr. and Mrs. Marion Camp, the Simontons, Dr. and Mrs. W. L. Fitts, and many others were our cherished friends throughout the years. We were invited to Judge Adamson's home for dinner the Christmas before his first wife, Mrs. Minna Reese Adamson, passed away. From then until we moved from the A. & M. the Judge was always at our home, or we were at his, for Christmas dinner. Charles Adamson, with his bride, came with his father one time, then a year or two later the Judge was accompanied by his own new wife, the former Mrs. Ellen Zellars Camp.

Some of the outstanding teachers who, after the first year, contributed to the success of the school were: Mrs. L. J. Rozar, Messrs. R. D. Eadie, Sanders, Rast, T. D. Futch, L. D. Corbitt, Folk, Amos Stephens, Norman Causey, Miss Boyle, Mrs. Norris, Mrs. Katherine Spicer (Mrs. W. L. Fitts), Miss Margaret Joseph (Mrs. Charles Fitts), Gordon Robinson, Hall Carmical, Miss Nell Tappan, Miss Estelle Darden, Miss Annie Sue McKie, Miss Martha Munro (Mrs. I. S. Ingram).

Mrs. Rozar, the embodiment of culture and refinement, wielded a wonderful influence over the student body. Small, delicate, dainty, she possessed an exalted, unswerving sense of truth and right. She was strong in discipline, a real teacher, and she had the love and confidence of the entire student body. She was frequently shocked by the girls and boys, but never to such an extent but that she was ready to help them correct their mistakes and misdemeanors. She is conceded to be the mother of the District High School Meets. The first organization of the kind held in Georgia was outlined by her at Temple, where she was teaching, with several high schools from nearby towns participating. A few years later, Joe Stewart of the University System arranged the District High School Meets, which were patterned after the original one in Temple.

Mr. R. D. Eadie was a natural school man. His greatest ambition was to instruct and lead the students aright. He was noted for his disciplinary methods, wise counsel and untiring efforts in and out of the school, that resulted in lasting good.

Mr. L. D. Corbitt, who was with the school several years, was enthusiastic, strong in discipline, a splendid instructor and always loyal to the best interests of the school. He exerted a wholesome, strong moral influence on all with whom he came in contact.

Mr. Amos Stephens possessed a splendid personality. He had good ideas about practical and theoretical farming, and introduced many projects of worthwhile importance. But his concept of administering a mustard plaster was not in keeping with his knowledge of farming. I made a mustard plaster for Mrs. Stephens according to the doctor's direction. Four hours later,

Mr. Stephens sent for me to come to their home. I found Lucile frantic with pain from a blistered chest, with Amos sitting by the bed holding the plaster on her by main force.

Mrs. Katherine Spicer, who later became Mrs. W. L. Fitts, was the acme of efficiency in training the girls along the aesthetic lines as well as practical. All of her girls possess distinctive poise and skill acquired from her training. Dr. Fitts was a real friend to the school. He never presented a bill for service rendered to a worthy but needy student, and it was never too cold, nor too late at night for him to come when his services were needed.

In 1919 Miss Martha Munro brought youth, beauty and brilliance to the faculty. She was at the A. & M. one year before Mr. Melson and I left, so she is the connecting link between the old and the new regime. In 1921 she became the bride of Dr. I. S. Ingram, who succeeded Mr. Melson as principal of the school. Her intellect, boundless energy and splendid executive ability have been of inestimable value to her distinguished husband in developing the school into the outstanding college that it is today.

More than two thousand students, representing several states and two foreign countries, matriculated during these thirteen years. Some two hundred of them completed the four-year course and graduated. Today, many of Georgia's and America's most substantial citizens hold diplomas from this school. The girls and boys, fine, straightforward, clean, brave, are scattered from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from Canada to the Gulf, and some are in foreign countries, but all are acting well their parts. With Mr. Melson and me all their shortcomings lie behind in the distant years. Wherever they are, and whatever may be their lot or station in life, God's blessings upon them, for they are still our girls and boys.

"You may break, you may shatter
The vase if you will
But the scent of the roses
Will hang round it still."

* * *

The McIntosh Memorial

To the many people who drive into the West Georgia College campus, the monument-like stone protruding above the green carpet of grass to the right of the main entrance, is just another marker. Some stop to read the inscription. Others pass it by unnoticed. To Horace Shinn, Howell Robinson, and me, this old rock holds fond and unforgettable memories.

Horace, Howell and I were roommates in 1916, the year that the girls' dormitory was finished. According to instructions from Professor Melson, we three boys early one morning, at four o'clock to be exact, hitched Old Gray and Crap to the wagon and drove toward the McIntosh Reserve, three miles east of Whitesburg. Here we were to get a large piece of granite with

hewn steps, that was used long ago by the white friends of the Indians when mounting a horse. This was to serve as a cornerstone of the new dormitory. We left without breakfast, sleepy eyed and chilled, but Mr. and Mrs. Melson with Mr. J. J. Thomasson overtook us later in their Ford, bringing us food.

We reached the reservation about noon. It was some job to load the stone on the wagon. We got back to the school about nine o'clock that night, starved and tired. This horse block may hold a definite spot in the memory of the many people who took part in the exercises of laying the cornerstone and dedicating the new dormitory in 1916; also of those who moved it from the corner of the dormitory to its present location on the college campus, but I believe Howell, Horace and I have a more feeling and more abiding recollection of it than anyone else may hold.

LEE H. BARR,
Tyus, Ga.

* * *

Surprised

At noon one day, Miss Munro carrying a dozen note books on her outstretched forearms was on her way to meet a class. As she reached the front steps of the Academic Building, Ardy Chambers got up from a buttress, walked towards her, placed his mechanical drawing board between her and the books, and asked her to look at his drawing. She admired it and started up the steps.

As Chambers withdrew the board, Miss Munro saw a hand holding a half dozen rats by their tails ready to drop the squirming, squeaking, loathesome varmints into the large pocket in the front of her skirt.

Her mind went blank, and the next thing she knew she sat quivering at her desk, trying to regain her composure before the bell rang for the next class.

The boys and girls tiptoed into the room. In a deathlike stillness, the afternoon classes dragged to a close.

All through the night, she tried to recall what took place after she saw the clawing creatures that threw her into a state of terror.

Miss Munro liked the students and she thought they liked her. As the night dragged towards day, she decided that the deed was not intended to be a malicious one. Nevertheless, it had been a serious disaster for her. She resolved to end the issue.

At the end of chapel the following morning, Mr. Melson called for announcements. Miss Munro asked for the boys to remain in the auditorium at the close of the period; she wished to speak to them. The girls and

teachers passed out. Mr. Melson had no knowledge of the episode, and remained out of curiosity.

Miss Munro rose to her feet. There was not a sound to break the quiet. She glanced around, looked the boys straight in their eyes, then spoke. She told them she was not a coward but that she had a great aversion for mice and rats. In the past she had had no control over that feeling. Her relationship with boys had always been amiable and frank and she expected that relationship to continue. She was sorry that southern chivalry at the Fourth District Agricultural and Mechanical School was on the wane. If a boy's idea of fun was to see a southern woman cringe in terror at the sight of rats, a sad era had dawned. She told them that she would be constantly on guard against further shocks and would exert every ounce of self-control that she possessed to keep from affording some uncouth youth the pleasure of seeing her flinch. She had always treated them with courtesy and she would expect them to give her the same consideration. Then she dismissed them.

Mrs. Melson said Miss Munro was never the same after the experience with the mice. From that chapel period to the close of school, the boys were conspicuously courteous.

In the spring of 1920, Miss Munro found nothing funny in this story. In the spring of 1941, she recalled the episode with a great deal of amusement.

MARTHA MUNRO INGRAM, (Mrs. I. S.)
Carrollton, Ga.

* * *

For personal reasons, I resigned my position as principal of the A. & M. School in the early spring of 1920 to take effect July 1, 1920, so on that day we took our departure. Connected with our stay at the school, many things are unforgettable.

Among them:

First, we had a loyal, cooperative, unselfish Board of Trustees. These ten men, one from each county in the Fourth District, never received a penny for their services to the school. Their criticisms were constructive, their advice was sound and practical. I doubt if any institution in the state was blessed with finer officials. I shall always cherish them and their memory.

Second, the fine characters of these boys and girls. The boys' chivalry, the girls' modesty, with never a breath of scandal during the entire time, naturally would leave an everlasting imprint.

Third, the unselfish, strong, industrious teachers with a high degree of professional ethics, left impressions that time cannot erase. These teachers gave to each pupil a part of themselves, hence they have living monuments scattered all over the country.

Fourth, the cooperation, support and cordiality of a large and varied patronage, with only a few unpleasant incidents, cannot be forgotten.

Fifth, the hundreds of loyal, good friends scattered over the Fourth District are our assets.

To all to whom this booklet may go, it carries with it our sincere good wishes, with the hope that the remaining years may have just enough clouds to make a beautiful, glorious sunset.

J. H. MELSON
Hogansville, Ga.

* * *

A CHILD'S VIEW OF THE A & M
(1924-1933)

Anne Gayle Ingram

Although I am not an A & M alumni, I "was around" from 1924 to 1933 or until the A & M was abolished and West Georgia took its place in my heart. Myself, many stray cats, dogs, horses, hogs, chickens, etc. had the distinction of being born on the campus. So, when I walk into Cobb Hall, I feel at one with the air, the ground, the sunlight and the breeze. After all, that is the exact spot where I entered the world, in the room to the right at the top of the stairs on the upper floor of what was then called the President's House and what is now called the Alumni House. My mother died of cancer in this house in 1955 with my father and I helpless and grieving at her bedside. The Alumni House is very much ours; not by ownership of property rights but by ownership by spiritual possession - from 1920 until 1960 or for forty years.

My father's office at the A & M School when he was the principal was in the Administration Building, which is no longer standing. All campus residents received their mail at the campus post office which was called Genola, a contraction of the names Genny and Ola. My grandfather, Judge George Pierce Munro was active in state politics when he was a young lawyer starting out in Buena Vista, Georgia. When his candidate for governor, for whom he worked, won, he received a telegram saying, "God bless you, George." My mother used to break into peals of laughter about this because he received only the telegram for his trouble but Judge Munro was appointed by the governor as Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the A & M School and these trustees selected the site of the new A & M school to be near Carrollton. My grandfather later acquired two sons-in-law out of helping the governor get elected, Irvine Ingram who married Martha Munro and James Bonner who married Ida Munro.

The dominant theme of the A & M was one of working to learn and learning to work. Countless numbers of students came with very little hard cash, but the boarding high school offered work opportunities so that students could supplement their personal funds with earned dollars. The A & M was not only a high school but also a large farm with horses, mules, pigs, cows, and chickens to be tended to by students and staff. When we had overnight guests, they were awakened by the symphony created by thousands of chickens crowing to greet the dawn. I didn't know that magnificent sound wasn't part of everyone's life until house guests complained at what was an unearthly din to them, but music to my ears.

The strangest thing about A & M days to the present generation is probably the means by which the students were disciplined for rule infractions. For various transgressions, students were punished by getting demerits which they were required to work off. The more serious the offense, the more hours of work were assigned. This created an endless supply of students available for odd jobs such as digging up stumps, weeding a garden, working on the farm or planting a garden. The students referred to the work penalty as getting "stuck". It seems like hundreds of A & M Alumni have told me that they worked in mother's flower garden. She was an avid gardener. The hotter the day and the harder the job, the more joy she derived from it. I suppose that one hour of being "stuck" working under my mother's supervision made a lasting impression.

The soil around the house was poor but mother built it up by burying peach peels, apple cores, etc. She also hired me, at five cents a bucket, to go to the woods below the house and bring back "wood dirt," rich black leaf mold. Very soon she realized I didn't share her love of digging, planting, weeding, etc., and let me help in other ways. For her, gardening was all joy and she was out from early morning until twilight. Consequently, I grew up surrounded by gorgeous flowers blooming all during the flowering season--peonies, gardenia, phlox, camelias, roses, larkspur, daffodils, chrysanthimum, crab apple, flowering dogwood, Japanese Quince, butterfly bushes, hydrangeas, wild plums, pansies, jasmine, hyacinth, snow drops, cosmos, iris, tulips, violets, ragged robins, oxalice and on and on. Each day would bring a new spectacle of beauty. Living as we did, in the midst of a garden, was a place of wonder and beauty for a child. As though keeping up with all of this was not enough to keep my mother occupied, at a later date she planted a vegetable garden. Then a procession of fresh vegetables, strawberries and raspberries began to appear on our table. My mother's energy and art as a gardener makes me tired to even think about the work involved. The secret was that gardening was play to her.

There was a permanent group of children who lived on campus and many transients. When I was four or five years old, my permanent companions were Floy and Tracy Gentry who lived in the Bonner House - moved to its present location in 1913. A year or so later the Hughey's moved into a house behind the Bonner House. My elementary school chum was Sue Folsom; we both went to Maple Street School and were in the same grade. Our band liked to

climb up on the roof of the chicken house, located behind my house, and jump off. We did that endlessly. There was a chicken house with an incubator down behind the Bonner House and one night it burned down. An A & M student had planted one row of popcorn behind that chicken house and the crop as well as the building were completely destroyed by the fire caused when lightening struck the incubator.

During those years, the road that runs in front of the present Physical Education Building went straight to the Bowdon Highway. Near the present Student Center was an extensive system of red barns and stock pens for mules, horses, and pigs. The dairy barn and silo were located about where the Library is now. At milking time the cows would be waiting lined up in the stalls in this barn. The boy who milked the cows sat on a stool and hand milked each cow. The next step was to take the milk to the "dining hall" where the milk was churned into butter. An A & M student taught me how to milk, how to churn the milk to make butter and how to separate out the butter and mold it into round half pound shapes.

One of the most lasting memories I have is crawling under the Hughey house and the thrill of finding an egg a hen had laid in a dirt nest. The house was low on the ground and only a four or five year old child was small enough to retrieve an egg which the cackling of the hen announced. The Hughey chickens roamed freely and only by keeping an eye on the chickens would you know where to look for eggs.

Every summer, young and old alike went blackberry picking. What is now Sunset Hills had numerous blackberry patches and we roamed all over following the wild berry crop. The blackberries were served with milk and sugar or made into pies or jelly. Wheat was invariably planted down the hill in the back of our house and this area was also an apple orchard. There were numerous apple trees and one glorious pear tree. Arthur, other children and I played hide-and-seek in the wheat. In the summer we would climb the apple trees and stuff ourselves with tart green apples. Mother liked to read, which kept her occupied, and she never guessed how many green apples I ate. Mother very seriously would tell me that eating green apples would give me the stomach ache. I looked piously down at my feet when she gave this warning. A big pine tree had fallen and provided a fine screen for hiding to eat apples. We could climb the apple trees, collect a bunch of apples and, shielded from view by the pine branches, gorge ourselves. Those were the golden days of apple eating and, no other apples have ever tasted as good.

An event happened when I was four or five years old. I performed on a program held in the old auditorium located upstairs in the Academic Building. That building has been torn down and where it was located is now a park area with the corner stone mounted as a monument. Probably several other children also took part on the same program. I dressed like Little Bo Peep and holding a shepherd's crook, I marched out on the stage and said my speech: "I'm little Bo Peep, I get lots of sleep, Windows wide are my great pride, For I'm a fresh air girlie." The A & M students gave a loud round of applause which the speech did not warrant. The ovation was an indication of their youth and charity.

The Academic Building was the center building where the library, labs and classrooms were located. On the left was Melson Hall, known as "the boys' dormitory." On the right was Adamson Hall, called the "girls' dormitory." Adamson had a lobby with a seven inch diameter pole going all the way up to the top of the lobby. I used to climb it to the top. One afternoon, after a climb, I went into the housemother's room, located just off the lobby and was singing for her a new song an A & M student taught me. The last lines were, "but a red headed woman will make the preacher lay his Bible down." Just about that time, I heard my mother's voice singing out my name as she was entering the lobby. With a sudden sense of foreboding, I realized there was something about that song that my mother wouldn't like, I crawled under the bed and it was sometime before I could be coaxed out. Nothing happened but I realized I had better not sing that song again.

Adamson Hall, the Academic Building and Melson Hall were facing onto a dirt road that split off from the Bowdon Highway. The Bowdon Highway, when I was a child, was not paved, to the railroad crossing on Maple Street. So it was a welcomed event when the road was paved to the top of the hill or where Hayes Mill Road now enters Maple Street. Several years later, the road was finally paved from the Hayes Mill Bowdon Highway intersection past the school. Until then, the road was a red gash in the earth--red mud in rainy weather, slick and potted with holes, which, from a child's viewpoint, made great puddles for wading. In the hot summer, a cloud of fine red dust hovered over the road and the surface was hard baked red clay. For years the white curtains in my upstairs room were pink from the inevitable and inescapable red dust. When it rained, water standing in puddles was red and the open gashes or furrows for planting corn or cotton were bright red. My impression of the county now (1977) is of trees and green pasture land. Before the boll-weevil destroyed the cotton crops, red exposed earth was the most common sight around the country. In 1927, Georgia was a cotton producing state and the county was the second highest cotton producing county in the state. A patch of sugar cane was planted across the road from where McDonald's is now. Sugar cane was always grown somewhere on the farm.

It was wonderful to live on the edge of the woods. Great trees were growing close to our house. During lightening storms, since the house was on high ground, there frequently would be flashes of light followed by an ear splitting sound when a tree located close to the house was struck. Very soon afterwards, we would lose the tree. Living as we did on the fringe of the woods, the night creatures, bugs and insects created a beautiful symphony only surpassed by the birds in the forests at the first light of dawn--with, of course, the noisy greeting of the dawn by the roosters. In the summer, especially after a rain, there would be hundreds of lightening bugs darting around as bright as the stars in the summer sky. It was lovelier than Tivoli or Disney Land and there was the smell of the woods and flowering plants in the night breeze.

When I was about six years old, I was unwise enough to express interest in a broom. I was presented with a small broom and from that day on it was my job to sweep the front porch. At that time, there were trellises along

the porch and clusters of pink roses grew on them. But the discouraging thing about the porch was that it was so big and the inevitable red dust made it necessary to sweep it every morning. Too late, I remembered my mother saying that one way to avoid certain undesirable tasks was to never learn how to do them. She said she never milked her family's cow in Buena Vista because she said she refused to learn how. I made my fatal mistake when I was too young to plan the strategy to "not learn how" to use a broom. Keeping the porch clean became my responsibility from then on.

My confidence in the ability of the A & M students was unlimited and there was not a thing, I thought, that they could not do. When my mother and father took me to Florida and I first saw the Atlantic Ocean, I was overwhelmed and greatly impressed. The rest of the trip, I talked constantly about my chance for the A & M boys to "build me" an ocean in front of the house across the road. It would be great to look out over the ocean while I was sweeping the front porch. Mother and Daddy didn't comment on my plans and made no response to my excited planning. After I came home, I kept waiting for the A & M boys to start on the ocean but they never did.

Out in front of our house was a big tree. One limb accommodated a swing and a limb on the other side held a trapeze which I called an acting pole. My favorite pastime was standing up in the swing and pumping to make it go as high as it would go. From the trapeze I learned to hang by my knees, hang by my feet and skin the cat. The other children and I taught ourselves to do cartwheels, hand springs, flips and walk-overs. My first career ambition was to join a circus but that ambition withered on the vine because there was no circus around. All my childhood friends were circus-minded. One summer workmen put a new tar coating on the roof of the boy's dormitory and left us the metal drums to play with. We learned to walk on the drums by taking quick steps that caused them to roll forward. At the wood working shop, an A & M student made stilts for us and we learned to walk on them. Once you learn to do this, you always have the skill. All during those days, we had a variety of see-saws. It soon became boring to sit and go up and down, so we learned to stand instead. One bad moment occurred when my partner jumped off when his end was down and the plank reacted like a catapult to send me hurling out into space. We learned how to make whistles which had to be made when the sap is rising because the bark has to slip off and slip back on after proper carving is completed. We would go to the woods, find the right kind of wood, make the whistles and blow them. About that time, my friend Arthur's parents gave him boxing gloves and we learned one or two things about the manly art of boxing. His daddy bought him a gun and we spent hours shooting at our home-made shooting gallery of tin cans. Every nickel I could spare would be saved to buy 22 rifle shells.

That was the summer that they were building a log cabin and before it was completed, it was a great place to climb. I crawled out the top window onto the roof of oak shingles. It was raining which made the roof slick and I felt myself gradually sliding towards the edge, alarmed at not being able to stop the slide. It was a fifteen foot drop.

It was always a treat to visit the dining hall. For years, the food was cooked on big black iron stoves that burned wood. Bob Jackson, or Uncle Bob as we called him, was an excellent cook and a fine person. He would split hot biscuits and fill them with butter and sugar for us or he would offer us tea cakes. He walked from town out to the school about four o'clock every morning to get the wood stoves fired up in time so breakfast could be made ready for the early rising of the A & M students who had chores of feeding the livestock. When he was elderly and retired, he came to my high school graduation and looked so distinguished in a white linen suit. But in the kitchen, he wore a white apron and white chef's hat.

One summer it was the rage to get stocking loops from the Carrollton mills, dye them and crochet cotton scatter rugs. All summer long, Barton, Arthur and I stayed on my big porch crocheting rugs. Barton was one year older than I was and had moved into the Bonner House--which everyone started calling the Gunn House. My rug always rippled and waved, but Barton could crochet so well that his rugs always lay flat. His ability to crochet was particularly annoying and I learned the meaning of the word "envy." During World War II, Barton was a fighter pilot but we envied him that summer because he could crochet.

About the year 1931, picnicing was great fun and there was a deep gully over near the barns in the pasture which bordered on the woods. In dry weather the gully was deep and had a dry sandy bottom. This was filled with a torrent of water when it rained but normally only a small trickle of water ran through the gully. We didn't go to that pasture alone but only on planned safaries when accompanied by Emmie Lou Beal. One summer day we started out, Arthur, Sue, Emmie Lou, Barton and one or two others. Arthur brought along his pet; a very stupid dog. I was first to cross a fallen tree over the gully and had no mishap. Meanwhile, the dog found a yellow jacket's nest in the gully just below our bridge and without caution he poked his nose into the nest to satisfy his curiosity. The yellow jackets swarmed out and attacked the dog and as well as the other members of the hiking party. The dog ran frantically to escape while yelping piteously as it was pursued by the swarm of angry yellow jackets. The person carrying the lunch dropped it by the yellow jacket nest and fled. We had to leave it there because the yellow jackets continued to swarm.

A longline of students studying at the A & M helped the band of children with all these activities. The available information or know-how became part of the magic the A & M students could provide because one of them could always give basic information on how to accomplish what we wanted to do--from building a see-saw to putting up a swing.

Life during A & M days was at a slower pace and you could see the result between cause and effect. If you didn't plant the seeds, the garden didn't grow. That is a profound lesson to learn when you are young--and the A & M students were young. That may be why I think they have been such responsible and successful adults. People may go faster and further now, but some of the elegance of living has disappeared along with the family horse, the family cow, and stray chickens contemplatively stalking around the yard.

Humorous Insights Into the Life and Times of Former Students
of the A & M School

Aeroplane Crash at the Fair

I entered A & M in 1911 but in April of 1913, my father took me out of school to help on the farm. Later, I went back and graduated in 1914. Many of my pleasant memories of A & M center around the fairs held on the campus every fall. I worked at several amusement stands and no entertainment cost over a dime! I'll never forget that during one of the fairs an aeroplane crashed on the race track. No one was injured, but a wing was torn off the plane. This was the first aeroplane I had ever seen.

--W. Parks Henderson
Class of 1914

* * *

Cadillac Bolts for Home

At the A & M in the early 1920's when there was a small load to be transferred, the horse, Cadillac, was hitched to a light dray wagon. Cadillac was a gentle horse, so the use of a throat latch on the bridle was not considered necessary.

One day, Clifford Hammond and I had hitched up Cadillac to the wagon to carry a load of milk to town. We were returning to A & M. When we were about half way back to the campus, old Cadillac, with a violent shake of the head, as if stung by a hornet, threw off the bridle. This surprised us and left us completely without control.

Cadillac lunged forward off the road into the yard of a house. The wheel of the wagon struck a tree; where upon, the shafts to the wagon broke and so did the harness. Cadillac left for A & M at a gallup, leaving Clifford Hammond and me to pull the crippled wagon to school. When Cadillac appeared on campus without the wagon and wearing the torn harness, there was considerable speculation as to what had happened. We heard quite a lot from Mr. Ingram the next day about "Hammond and Baird" letting old Cadillac run away with them.

--J. Pope Baird
Class of 1925

* * *

The Maid Answers the Phone

Mrs. Ingram gave this account of an incident which occurred in her home. She was confined to her bed, perhaps when Anne was only a few days old.

Mr. Ingram had employed a maid to do the house work. The telephone rang and the maid went to answer, something she was by no means accustomed to doing. When asked, "Who is this?" the maid stammered and had difficulty explaining who she was and why she was there. In a few minutes, the telephone rang again and the same question was asked, "Who is this?" Remembering her earlier experience and recognizing the same voice, the maid said, "This is the same girl." "Who?" asked the voice on the telephone. "This is that same girl who answered the telephone a while ago," the maid said.

* * *

Little Wise Cracks, Little Foibles

Over the years, I have remembered little wise cracks and little foibles of various personalities at the A & M who were very dear to me. One Sunday night, Mrs. Rozar, her son Robert, a medical student, Mabel and I were sitting on the porch of the Bonner House. In the dark, Mabel hitched her chair over the side and fell off the porch. She fainted dead away. Promptly the young man with the aid of some students picked her up and carried her to a couch. On another occasion, Mabel and I forgot our homework for the next class and we rushed over to our upstairs room in the Bonner House. On the return, Mabel fell down the steps of the interior stair well going head first. When she finally landed at the bottom of those narrow, steep steps, she again fainted. A friend bore her off in his arms to a couch. Not long afterwards, we had a picnic at Old Simonton Mill. Mabel, Roy Pratt, Gordon Robinson and Aline Murrah took a boat ride. The boat sank and, you guessed it, Mabel fainted. Roy bore her to the shore in his arms.

--Mrs. James T. Cotton
Class of 1912

* * *

Cure for Love

This A & M tale of 1925 vintage has never been told. Passage of time has erased the embarrassment of what seems now to have been a secret, but silly caper. Memory of it still triggers a chuckle. At the time, I was a senior and another senior girl was far surpassing me in making progress with a certain male senior that I greatly admired. In despair, I simply stayed in my room and faked head and stomach pains. The second day of my absence from classes, Mrs. Ingram had the office phone my parents. My father came immediately and visited me in my room. After the visit, he left and went on to Carrollton where he purchased his one "cure-all," a bottle of castor oil. He returned to my "sick room" and personally administered to me a large dose. With that, he left for home. I was back in class the next day. The male in question chose neither me nor my rival. My guess is that he never suffered any lovelorn pangs for either of us, certainly none that required a dose of castor oil.

--Ruth Hammond Bush
Class of 1925

* * *

Chelsea Barker and Magellan

In 1926-27, Mr. Ingram was a handsome, dapper young administrator. I can still see him in his patent leather, soft-soled shoes, his neat suit and nose glasses. All of us adored him. One morning we went to our American History class and each one was supposed to have five biographies of outstanding Americans of that period in our history. Chelsea Barker came in asking for help saying that he had only two of the five. He was great at impersonations so he stood up with his back to the door and began to pantomime and mimic Mr. Ingram. He reached for his nose glasses and held them in his hand. He said, "Mr. Reed, please read your biography of Magellan." In the meantime, in his quiet way, Mr. Ingram had entered the room. All knew this except Chelsea. Chelsea continued, "Don't sit there like a dumbbell. You heard me, let's hear about Magellan. If you don't have your homework, I'll assign you twenty hours of work on the campus." Chelsea was about to rant forth again when Mr. Ingram cleared his throat and said, "Sit down, Mr. Barker, and read your biography of Magellan." Chelsea literally folded up into a very short guy as he reached his desk. Frantically, Chelsea brushed through his notebook and began reading. When he finished, Mr. Ingram said, "It's a good thing you had your assignment or I might have given you the punishment you thought proper for Mr. Reed." At a later date when we had a party and Chelsea was asked to imitate Mr. Ingram, Chelsea replied, "No thank you. I imitated our beloved Mr. Ingram one time too many."

--Pearlye Maye Kelley
Class of 1927

* * *

One Sunday Suit

My days at the old A & M have so richly blessed my life. My father died when I was just two and a half years old. Life was a struggle after that for my mother. We had plenty to eat but not much to wear. There was no question of which suit to wear on Sunday--I had one Sunday suit. Welfare had not been "born" then. I had to pick cotton before I could enter school in the fall and in the spring, I had to take time off from school to chop cotton. In those days opportunities came to those who were willing to work to make them happen.

When I was twenty-one, a very friendly banker loaned me the whole sum of one hundred dollars with which to enter the A & M School. I picked cotton at the A & M in the fall, and plowed with the gray mule in the spring. Two of us dug the ditches for the water main and sewage pipes for the girls' dormitory, Adamson Hall. The Bonner House was the old girls' dormitory. We country boys had placed bids for the job of doing this and we did get the job, but we bid too low and lost money. We went ahead with the job and used the two gray mules to plow out the ditch and then we used a terrace plow to drag the dirt out. What we got out of this was a real sense of accomplishment but no additional money.

I once read that the privations of youth are the pillows of strength in mature years. I tend to agree with that philosophy. I knew a boy who arrived from Heard County with a barrel of sorghum syrup loaded on a two horse wagon. The sorghum paid his entrance fees. If welfare had existed then, a lot of young men and women would never have learned to work. How would Abraham Lincoln have turned out if he had never had to split rails?

--Solon W. Ware
Class of 1918

* * *

Flirting With Trouble

Discipline was different in those days. Boys who smoked were advised in the catalog not to apply for admission. But, of course, some boys did smoke but hoped not to get caught. In the winter, the boys blew the smoke up the chimney of the wood stove in their rooms. When the stoves were taken down after the weather became warm, the boys stood on their tables and blew the smoke through the holes left in the ceiling where the stove pipes had been. For infraction of the rules, boys who were caught smoking had to dig up stumps from a field approximately 30 feet wide and one half mile long. By Christmas vacation, the field was cleared.

One Saturday afternoon, while I was confined to my room, I heard the girls calling me to come and play tennis with them. Knowing I shouldn't, I joined the girls on the court. After the second serve, Miss Miller came around the corner and spotted me. Even though I left immediately, I went to supper with fear and trembling. Before I could eat a bite, I felt Mr. Melson's firm hand upon my shoulder and heard his voice telling me to come to his room. Upon entering his room I confessed I was in the wrong to join the girls on the tennis court when I was restricted to my room, but that I didn't know what I was going to do. I told him that I couldn't be sent home because my mother had told me not to disgrace the family. I explained that I didn't have anywhere else to go. Mr. Melson deliberated a moment and then he told me that I could stay at school, but not to ever get into this kind of trouble again. I never did.

The students had a coffee boycott in 1909. The cost of our meals were pro-rated per student. The dishwashers noticed lots of sugar left in our coffee cups so the students voted that coffee was a waste of money and we would do without it. I haven't had a cup since that time which was a long time ago.

When the school first opened, kerosene lights were used until two benefactors presented us with a generator fired by a wood burning boiler. The boys took turns firing the boiler at night. During one of my turns to fire the boiler, the packing blew out the cylinder of the engine. I responded by signaling the distress call - two blasts of the whistle. The professor, who was on duty to answer the signal and assume responsibility for the problem, reported that I ran so fast that I reached the dormitory before he heard the second toot.

Professor Eady lived on the top floor of the dormitory and he kept a close check on us. Barnett and I roomed on the second floor over the porch so our room was used for an escape route. One night there was a carnival in town and many boys slipped out of the dorm to go to the carnival. I was already on restriction, so I was afraid to take a chance and go. Around 11:00 o'clock at night, after I had helped several boys in through the window as they returned from their daring jaunt, Mr. Eady knocked on our door. When he asked if I had gone to the carnival, I could truthfully answer no. When he asked about Burnett, I answered that he was in his bed. Poor Burnett didn't have a chance when Mr. Eady looked down at him. Mr. Eady said to him, "Don't deny you've been to town, your hair is all combed and in place."

--C. B. Culpepper
Class of 1910

* * *

Sewing Class

I recall a couple of incidents that occurred while I attended the A & M but getting an F in home economics stands out in my mind to this day. One day I was attending a sewing class taught by Miss Petty, the home economics teacher. The subject was always boring to me and on this day, someone whispered a silly remark in my ear. I started giggling and couldn't stop. This displeased Miss Petty to the point that she "stuck" me with twenty five hours. This meant that I had to work all these hours cleaning the home economics classroom.

Sewing was just not my talent. This same class was assigned to make a dress with long sleeves. I worked very diligently but made an unforgettable and unforgivable error -- I sewed the bottom of the sleeve into the armhole. To my dismay, I received an F for this project. This was my first and only F that I received in all my years in the school and I was heart broken. Fortunately, the F never appeared on my permanent record.

--Mildred Caswell Matthews
Class of 1927

* * *

Model T Ford Loses Wheel on Jaunt to Athens

In the summer of 1926, about eight boys stayed on the campus to work on the farm between school terms while most of the students were home. That summer Mr. Ingram attended summer school at the University of Georgia and, in his absence, Mrs. Ingram had charge of things. My sister, Inez McGarity was working in the office at the time, so at least part of my family was with me. Late in August the time came for someone to go to Athens and get Mr. Ingram. At that time the Ingrams owned a 1926 four

door Model T. Ford. That was the tallest car I believe that I have ever seen before or since. You never saw so much glass on one car and it wasn't the unbreakable kind. Anyway, on a hot summer day, Mrs. Ingram, Inez and myself made ready for the trip and took off. I was everything but an experienced chauffeur but I didn't let on about this to anyone else. The Ingrams thought I knew the last word about cars. There were no paved roads whatever until we reached Atlanta. When we got to the street car line in Atlanta, I became increasingly nervous because I knew we were bound to come upon a street car. I had been told that it was against the law to pass a streetcar that had stopped to take on and unload passengers. As scared as I was, I passed those rattling, clanging monsters without any mishap.

The highlight of the trip was the Model T losing a back wheel near Villa Rica. A mile or two before we got to this town, Mrs. Ingram showed me a short-cut so we wouldn't have to go through town. The road was red clay and there was flurry of red dust billowing up any time a car passed. Just as we turned to take the short-cut, we started down a steep hill and, to my consternation and fright, the left rear wheel took off on its own, passed the Model T which sagged to a stop, and the wheel raced on down to the bottom of the hill. There was nothing I could do but to go and get the wheel and bring it back. Since I knew so little about cars, I had no earthly way of knowing what caused the wheel to come off and I certainly had no idea of how to fix it. The car, minus the wheel, sagged where it stopped and Mrs. Ingram and Inez, who were still sitting in the back seat, looked as if they had dropped down three feet. I found a man who knew all about cars to come and see if he could put the wheel back on. Without much a do, he fixed it and we continued on our way to Athens. This jaunt to Athens was a good two day trip and we must have had at least five or six flat tires in all. I was relieved when we arrived safely back at the A & M. Although the trip was hectic, I gained considerable confidence in myself since I had proved myself able to cope.

--Harold McGarity
Class of 1927

* * *

A & M - A Family School

Mrs. Ingram was my wonderful English teacher when I was a senior. She and Mr. Ingram coached our debating team, too, and she was a great help with my speech that I delivered at graduation. Many of the A & M students went by nick-names. One morning, when graduation was close by, Mrs. Ingram was checking our names as they would appear on our diplomas. She came to the name, Everett Lamar Upchurch. In her unique way, she looked up and said, "Bo, is that you?" The class was amused for it was indeed our class-mate, "Bo" Upchurch.

The proximity of the A & M to people who lived in the West Georgia region provided entire family members a means to secure an education who

otherwise would have never had the opportunity to have an education. Many a prospective student arrived on campus with no money in his or her pocket but willing to work and Mr. Melson and after 1920, Mr. Ingram, accepted them as students. Or a student arrived with a load of corn or cotton as a down payment on admission costs and was allowed to stay. All these students made good and worked their way through school so the confidence was not misplaced.

The J. N. Arnett family benefitted greatly because of the work philosophy of the school and the dedication of the Ingrams and other faculty members of the Fourth District A & M School at Genola. An example of this practice of numerous children from a family attending in sequence as they reached the time to attend high school was my own family of brothers and sisters. One by one we left home to attend the A & M; Harvey H. Arnett (1924); Olen J. Arnett (1924); Anne Arnett (1925); and Estell Arnett (1927). Two of Arnett marriage partners graduated from the Fourth District A & M: Adielea Coats (1927) who became Mrs. Harvey Arnett and G. Clay Sutherland (1930) who later married Anne Arnett.

--Anne Arnett
(Mrs. Clay Sutherland)
Class of 1925

* * *

An Unscheduled April Fool's Day Holiday

It was April 1, 1923 when April Fool's Day dawned. The Junior Class, bent on mischief, voted to have a holiday as an April Fool's Day joke and as the news spread, other students thought this was a great idea and were ready to join in. A purchasing committee was selected to go to town to buy a picnic lunch. The food was secured and the entire crowd playing hookey from classes met down at the Little Tallapoosa River to enjoy the unscheduled holiday.

There was one person who didn't enjoy the day because he had his first chew of tobacco and it made him sick. Olin Perdue nor I had girl friends so we planned to wander away from the rest of the crowd and go upriver to the "rock hole," which was a deep part of the river, and take a swim. In those days you didn't need a suit because boys would find a secluded spot and go in the buff.

Most of the students attending A & M were from rural farms and some of the boys enjoyed the practice of chewing tobacco. Olin was a city boy and he had never chewed tobacco. He thought this would be a good day to seek out this enjoyment of life that he had missed. So a friend obliged Olin by providing him with a big "chaw," and Olin and I set off toward the swimming hole. We hadn't gone very far before Olin's "chew" of tobacco was beginning to get to him and make him sick. He was a very sick guy for a while. He felt so bad that he wouldn't eat any of the food that

the committee had bought for our lunch. Other than Olin, the students had a wonderful time.

Mr. Ingram couldn't kick everyone out of school who went on the picnic because almost the entire student body had gone. The spontaneous, unchaperoned event was glossed over and not much was said about it. The next year, however, there was a track meet and other festivities scheduled for April Fool's Day.

--Ray U. Todd
Class of 1922

* * *

Thumb Tack Revenge

A group of day students used a particular classroom over the lunch hour. They would eat their lunches that they brought from home, talk and relax. After the lunch hour, the room was again used as a classroom. It so happened that Mr. Ingram taught a class in that very room. We thought it a great joke to place a thumbtack in the bottom of the chair used by Mr. Ingram. We set this up and waited to hear what happened in class. Mr. Ingram sat in the chair for a very short time. He was quite unhappy about the incident and I was told that he offered a cash reward for the name of the culprit--but nobody squealed.

* * *

Boiler Room Chicken

A chicken farmer lived in the house whose farm adjoined the east side of the campus. His chicken house was located near the property line of the A & M. Frequently, some of the boys "borrowed" a chicken and cooked it in the boiler room of the boy's dormitory. The contraband chicken seemed to taste better than the dining hall chicken because of the "risk taking" involved. Willie Cook from Heard County was the chief chicken cook and a darn good one.

* * *

Working In The Corn Field

I'm sure that I was the first A & M student to meet Mr. Ingram when he came to be interviewed for the job as principal of the A & M. It was a hot and humid summer day in July, 1920, and I was working on the A & M farm spreading nitrate of soda between the rows of head-tall corn. Mr. Ingram was all dressed up in a suit and tie and he had driven up that day from Waverly Hall in his tall, wide, black Ford sedan. The car came to a screeching halt and Mr. Ingram jumped out of his car and volunteered to help

spread the nitrate of soda. In less than twenty minutes, he was perspiring and saturated with sweat and fertilizer dust.

* * *

Determined to be a Teacher

I was born in the country in 1893 on a little farm in Heard County near Glenn, Georgia. From the first day of school, I knew I wanted to be a teacher some day. The first school that I attended was a one teacher school which consisted of an open fireplace at one end of the building. There was a wood stove in the center, a stage, blackboards and a recitation bench at the other end. All desks were double desks and homemade. A cedar water bucket and dipper were on a shelf by the door from which all the children drank. Water was brought in a bucket from a spring nearby. Parents of the children brought wood to burn to heat the building. The older boys kept the wood cut and the older girls took turns sweeping the room and keeping the building clean. There were no free school books. The teacher would send each student home with a list of the books that were needed. The parents would go to Franklin, the county seat, to buy them. There were no report cards given out in those days. The only record kept was the roll book and the teacher determined who was ready for promotion. Lunches were taken from home to school in lunch buckets, paper bags or wrapped in newspaper. Usually lunches consisted of ham or sausage, a biscuit filled with syrup, a baked potato and occasionally a tea cake. The games that were played were town-ball, cat-ball, hide and seek, stealing pegs and jump rope.

When I was in the seventh grade, I had the privilege of attending a two teacher school at Glenn, Georgia, but I had to walk two and one-half miles to get to it. The State at that time was issuing seventh grade certificates. I returned to the one teacher school for my last year before graduation. My studies were Latin, algebra, history, physiology and rhetoric. After completing my grade school education I obtained a job in a general store at Glenn to try to earn money for college. During the summer, the trustees from the school that I had attended came to see me and asked me to accept a job as a teacher of the same school where I had so recently been a student. My father said, "No, Mae went to school with those children. You are my friends and neighbors. I don't think she could be a success under these circumstances." I was disappointed when he said this, but the trustees came back the next week with a statement signed by all of the parents asking me to teach their children. Daddy consented and I became a teacher.

In 1912 I married but I continued to teach for two years. Then I resigned to have a family and to raise five children. When the children were large enough for me to do so, I returned to teaching in the Tatum School near LaGrange. At the end of the year, the superintendent came to me and said, "Mrs. Williams, we like you and want you here, but you need

to have a high school diploma." It was at that time in my life, after having raised five children, that I went to the A & M Summer School to complete work for my high school diploma. In 1927, my husband and five children saw me graduate. Some years later, I moved to Columbus, Georgia. I could not teach in the Columbus School System because four years of college were required to be certified to teach in Muscogee County. Mr. Moon, the county school superintendent, never-the-less, helped me acquire a job as a substitute teacher so I did continue to teach after all. Four of my five children attended West Georgia College. I do not regret any of the inconveniences that I had to get my certificate and my family bond is with both the A & M and West Georgia College.

--Mary B. Williams

* * *

THE ALUMNI HOUSE

The Alumni House was built in 1914 and was originally located where Cobb Hall is now (1977). Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Melson moved into Melson Hall when they arrived in 1907 to prepare for the opening of the A & M School in 1908. The Academic Building and Melson Hall were both unfinished but a small apartment in a wing of Melson was habitable and this is where the Melsons lived almost six years until the Principal's House was built and they moved out of the dormitory and into the house. Their two children, Holland and Martha, were already born when Mr. Melson became Principal of the A & M School. Ed and Frank were born after they arrived on campus but Ed died, to the Melson's great grief, when he was only 19 months old. Melson Hall was the residence of the boys and the Melson family and the Bonner House was the residence of the girls. At that time it was located at its original location, somewhere in the area in front of where Sanford Hall and Mandeville Hall now stand. The Bonner House was moved to its present location in 1913. The Melson family were occupants of the Alumni House from 1914 to 1920 or only six years. It was known as the Melson House while they lived there or the Principal's House. When Mr. Melson resigned in 1920, the next Principal was Irvine Sullivan Ingram. He moved into the Principal's House in 1920 and his mother, Annie, a widow, accompanied him, as Mr. Ingram was 27 years old and a bachelor.

Annie Irvine was the sister of Reverend W. T. Irvine, Methodist minister, who became District Superintendent of the district in which Carrollton was located in 1920. Their father, Captain W. T. Irvine, after the Civil War was a teacher in Carroll County and spent the last ten years of his life in the county. Mrs. Ingram, Sr. lived in the house with her son until he married Miss Martha Munro, a teacher of English and literature who had joined the faculty after her father Judge George Pierce Munro was no longer connected with the school. Judge Munro was Chairman of the Board of Trustees that selected the site of the A & M School. The members of the first Board of Trustees were: G. P. Munro, Chairman; W. I. Van Horn, S. Gumby Jordon,

T. H. Persons, T. T. Thomasson, H. H. Lane, T. M. Zellars, J. B. Sanders, J. W. Estes, J. A. Murrah, and L. C. Mandeville.

Mrs. Melson said that Miss Munro was the connecting link between the Melson and the Ingram administrations because she was on the faculty a year while Mr. Melson was Principal and was on the staff a year after Mr. Ingram became Principal and before she married Mr. Ingram in 1921. His new bride moved into the Principal's House which usually was called the Ingram House or more formally, the Principal's House.

Anne Gayle Ingram was born, April 26, 1924, in the upstairs bedroom and considered the house her home until her father, Irvine S. Ingram, retired as President of West Georgia College in 1960. Mrs. Martha Munro Ingram lived in the house from 1921 until 1955 when she died of cancer in the downstairs bedroom, after losing a courageous and brave fight for her life.

The house underwent a renovation in 1960 when Dr. Ingram* retired and Dr. William Row succeeded him as President of West Georgia College. His wife was Hazel Howell Row and they had two children, Rosalie and Howell. In March 1961, Dr. Row died of a heart attack and this sad event ended the brief stay of the Row family in the house.

Dr. I. S. Ingram was appointed to be interim President until a successor of Dr. Row could be found and Dr. Ingram was President of West Georgia College a second time from March until August 15th of 1961 when Dr. James Emory Boyd became the third President of West Georgia College. His wife was Elizabeth Cobb Boyd. They had two children, Betsy and Jimmy. The Boyds lived in the house until the Roop house, the present residence of the President of West Georgia College was purchased and renovated and the Boyds moved into the new President's House, June, 1967.

The President's House or the Boyd House was moved to its present location facing the Bowdon Highway, September, 1962. The Boyds continued to live there, for approximately five years, after the house was moved. (Cobb Hall was completed for occupancy in 1964.) The old Roop House was purchased during President Boyd's administration; underwent renovation which was completed in May, 1967. The Boyds moved into the new President's House, June, 1967. This date marks the end of the old house being used as a residence for the family of the Principal until 1933 and after 1933, the President of the college. The house served in this capacity for a period of 53 years.

After this date the old residence was used for a variety of purposes. In 1968 it housed the Center for Continuing Education. In 1973 it was

* Oglethorpe University on the nomination of the faculty has admitted Irvine S. Ingram to the Degree of Doctor of Education, signed by Phillip Weltner, President of the University, dated June 8, 1952.

designated as the Alumni House. It is the Center for Alumni Affairs of the A & M School 1908-1933 and West Georgia College 1933 to present.

The house now known as the Alumni House was known as the Melson House for six years, the Ingram House for forty years, the Row House for about six months and the Boyd House for five years. Or more formerly, it was known as the Principal's House, 1914 until 1933, when the A & M became West Georgia College, and the President's House from 1933 until June 1967.

In 1973 the A & M Class of 1923 undertook as a project the refurnishing of the Alumni House and the chair of the committee was the late Blake Pullen. August 5, 1973 the picture of Mrs. Martha Munro Ingram was presented and unveiled at the ceremony, making the completion of the restoration undertaken by the Class of 1923.

* * *

Human Interest Recollections When the Ingrams Lived in the House

The room to the right at the top of the stairs remained unfinished until just prior to the time Irvine Ingram and Martha Munro married in 1921. At that time the room was finished and became the room of the newly married couple.

The house, when built in 1914, was a very simple cottage with dark stained pine flooring, dark base boards and coal grate fireplaces in every room. The house was extensively renovated one summer, probably around 1934. Plastering was replaced, hard wood floors laid, French doors hung, built in book cases installed and other improvements made. The room used as a library was the room on the left as you enter the front door. This room was referred to from then on as the library. The interior of the house was greatly improved after this renovation. Through the years, Mrs. Ingram selected furniture and rugs for the house. Mahogany antiques were purchased by the Ingram family when Mrs. Ingram found what she liked. The school did not start the practice of buying any furnishings or carpets for the residence until after 1960, which was after I. S. Ingram retired. During the time the Ingrams lived in the house, there were Persian rugs in each of the adjoining rooms, living room, dining room and library.

Until some years after 1924, the house was heated by coal fire places located in almost each room of the house. The stove in the kitchen was an iron wood burner. When they became fairly common, gas floor furnaces and gas radiants were installed in the fire places.

From about 1914 to 1933, the front porch had flower boxes hanging outside the banisters and rose trellises were in front of and to the side of the porch. This was the style at that time. Mrs. Ingram kept the porch

boxes planted with flowers. A garage was located some distance from the house in the back yard off to the side. A tennis court was within 50 feet of the house. From about 1933 to 1960 a long row of lilacs lined the side of the drive and partly screened the house from Melson Hall. Mrs. Ingram liked to garden and gradually through the years the house became completely surrounded by all kinds of flowering shrubs and flowers. When Mrs. Ingram moved into the house, pictures indicate that the exterior looked bare. By 1955 at the time of her untimely death, the house was nestled in a lush and exuberant garden containing all kinds of flowering shrubs and flowers. Unfortunately nothing of this large and beautiful garden remains because it was all cleared away to make way for Cobb Hall. Mrs. Ingram was very fond of camelias and many plants were in her garden. She paid for the plants herself and the garden was a privately maintained garden rather than being maintained by the college. From the time Mr. Johnny Shackelford joined the staff as a youngster of 16 or 17, he was trained by Mrs. Ingram and probably acquired his skill and information about plants and shrubs from her. He was given considerable recognition by West Georgia College at the time of his tragic death due to lung cancer.

Fate is often unpredictable. In the early 50's, Judge George P. Munro, Mrs. Ingram's aging father, and, at an earlier date, Chairman of the Board of Trustees that selected Carrollton as the site of the A & M, needed loving care and he came to Carrollton to live in the President's House. In 1945 he had been awarded a Certificate of Merit by West Georgia College in recognition of loyal and devoted service on behalf of youth and education and as a founder of West Georgia College. This tribute was signed by Marion Smith, Chairman, Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia, Steadman V. Sanford, Chancellor, and I. S. Ingram, President. Judge Munro lived to be 86 years old and it was an unusual turn of fate that for a time he was a resident of the President's House. Shortly after Judge Munro's death, Mrs. Anna Merritt Munro, Mrs. Ingram's mother, came to live with her daughter. She was a resident of the house until her death in 1953. Both of Mrs. Ingram's parents lived to be 86 years old and both were elderly when they lived in the house.

During the same year that Judge Munro was awarded a Certificate of Merit, Mrs. Martha Munro Ingram, in 1945 was also honored. It read, "In recognition of loyal and devoted service on behalf of youth and education and as a founder of West Georgia College." As stated earlier, before Mrs. Ingram was a member of the faculty of the A & M School. She had also served as acting Principal on two occasions, for about a two-year period, 1925-1926, when Mr. Ingram had leave to complete his education and secure his Master's Degree from Emory University in Atlanta. The title of his thesis was "The History and Significance of the A. & M. Schools in Georgia," accepted and approved, 1933.

In 1956, or during the time that Anne Ingram was again living in the house, the house almost suffered a disastrous fire. In the early 1950's a corner of the back porch was made into a small room and a floor furnace was installed. In 1955, Anne Ingram was working in Hanau Germany but she resigned her job and came home to join her father in looking after her mother when she became ill. Anne Ingram lived in the house from 1955

until 1958 when she left to earn her doctorate from Teacher's College, Columbia University. During this period that she was living in Carrollton, she and her father had a Siamese kitten who was kept, at night, in the room described. One night Anne was reading very late and suddenly realized that she smelled smoke. It had found its way up the stairs to her second floor bedroom. She went downstairs and found the small room in flames leaping several feet high. She called her father and they were in time to put out the fire. In trying to determine how the fire started, Anne remembered having seen the kitten with a small plaited rug in his teeth, dragging it over the floor furnace and then curling up on top of the rug portion that was over the furnace and going to sleep. That solution explained how the rug had gotten over the floor furnace and it was this rug that had caught on fire. That night it was probably colder than usual and the floor furnace was hot enough to ignite the rug on which the kitten slept after he had dragged it onto the furnace. Sometimes insomnia can be a blessing, because if she had not been reading unusually late that night, there might not be an "Alumni House."

* * *

THE BONNER HOUSE

The 1940 West Georgia College Chieftain presented the following history of the Bonner House.*

Jane Thompson was the editor-in-chief

"Lot No. 99 Land District No. 10." These numbers were drawn by Lawrence Richardson of Columbus County in the land lottery of 1825 who received title to approximately 200 acres of land "somewhere west of the Chattahoochee River," afterwards Carroll County. More than a century later on this same lot of land was established West Georgia College,

Richardson never saw the land which thus came into his possession and to which Governor Gilmer gave him a plot and grant. In 1830, it was sold at public outcry to settle a claim against Richardson. It brought \$21.00 or about ten cents an acre. It passed into the hands of William A. Walsh, who, like Richardson, never occupied his land on Lot No. 99. Obadiah Wright, a recent immigrant to the frontier county, secured it and made some clearings and improvement but before the end of the decade it was again sold at the fall of the sheriff's hammer. The price of cotton had jumped from a low of nine cents a pound in 1830 to seventeen cents five years later and this time it brought five hundred dollars. Thomas Bonner from Clarke County bought it and immediately engaged Y. Hendrix to construct a permanent dwelling house there. This was completed in 1844. This house like several others throughout the section which were built by Hendrix, still stands, although it has been moved some hundred yards east of its original location. It is at the present time (1940) occupied by Dean W. F. Gunn.

* Notes have been added (1978) to identify references made in 1940.

Bonner held the land until after the Civil War. An old colored man, "Uncle Abe," born on the place in 1841 and who lived there for the remainder of the ante-bellum period, has given us an interesting and vivid discription of "the old home place" as it looked to him during his boyhood which he longingly describes as very happy days.

The big house stood then on a little knoll about halfway between the road and the present site of the old dormitory for women (Adamson Hall). Twenty yards further back, where the dormitory now stands, was the kitchen where the house servants cooked the food and brought it into the dining room on large trays. A commissary room joined the kitchen and a smoke-house stood not far away. Across the road in front of the dwelling were the barns, the gin house and a cotton press. The slave quarters were strung along the ridge from the rear of the kitchen to the present site of the Academic Building, (no longer standing). The burying ground for the slaves was the area now occupied by the men's dormitory (Melson Hall). One single expanse of woodland reached from this spot almost to the store houses in Carrollton. A brandy distillery was operated on the little branch which ran from a spring house just off the golf course (this course ran along the Bowdon Highway) near the college library (Sanford Hall). Beyond, all the distance to the Little Tallapoosa River, was known as the "Deer Stand."

The red land west of the residence grew cotton abundantly. Cotton called for more slaves, and as the years passed, more land and more slaves. The master of the plantation became a Wig in politics.

The presidential election of Lincoln in 1860 found "Uncle Abe" a young man of nineteen. One of his master's sons to whom he was fondly attached was mortally wounded in a drinking brawl, stabbed by a brother of the girl he was engaged to marry. For six months before his death Abe nursed him in the little room with a lean-to roof on the west side of the house. The sorrow of his young master's passing had not abated when two more of the boys, near Abe's own age, marched off with a company of volunteers to the tune of Jim Patrick's flute.

The Methodist churchyard in the Tallapoosa community two miles west of the college was then the mustering ground for the local militia. The name, "Old Camp," still remains. There was no railroad in Carrollton then. The county's total population barely exceeded the present population of Carrollton. At Newnan the departing soldiers boarded the train. Jim Patrick was playing "My Darling Nellie Gray," and the women were weeping.

In 1863, Federal calvary under Brigadier General John T. Croxton passed along the road which now fronts the campus. Some of their foragers raided the smoke house and barns of Abe's master, taking hams, shoulders, milk, eggs, flour, corn and hay. They did not burn anything and they did not molest the women, according to "Uncle Abe's" story. "And they were good enough to leave all the middlin meat."

Peace came, followed by reconstruction and economic and social adjustments. There was again much sorrow when Abe's white folks left in 1866

for new land in Alabama and new opportunities. Abe's freedom became the cropper's thralldom as he severed his connections with the old home place on Lot Ninety-Nine.

The land in time became the property of the Sharp family and in 1906 it was deeded to the Board of Trustees of the Fourth District A & M School, which opened its doors in January, 1908, with J. H. Melson as principal. For more than a quarter of a century Georgia supported an agricultural boarding school on the present campus where the outline of a track for horse racing and a large grand stand can still be seen. Many parents of the present student body saw here their first aeroplane-enclosed in a tent, for a price of twenty-five cents admission.

America's entry into the World War in 1917 brought sadness to the campus as many students, alumni, and faculty joined the army. For two years military training was part of the curriculum. When peace came there were gold stars in the school's service flag.

The A & M School survived the "boll-weevil depression" of 1920 at which time I. S. Ingram became its head. When farm prices collapsed in the late nineteen thirties and consolidated high schools began to spring up everywhere, overlapping the work of the A & M School, there was a dire need for a revision of organization and objectives. The newly-created Board of Regents took over the deeds to the property in 1932 and during the following year, a college of junior rank opened its doors to approximately 220 students. The location of this youngest institution of the University System of Georgia was in the geographic center of the last brace of new counties created in Georgia from the Creek and Cherokee lands. The present 450 students are for the most part descendants of those last Georgia pioneers who crossed the Flint and the Chattahoochee more than a hundred years ago. The college itself is a pioneer in a certain type of education. Among other things it is dedicated to the task of upbuilding rural Georgia--socially, culturally, and economically--through its unique program of rural teacher-training. In this it has received some national recognition and some lasting encouragement. Since 1937 the Rosenwald Fund has been an important factor in an effort to achieve its objectives, through cooperation with the Chancellor and the Board of Regents.

Lot Number 99 still fills its place in the social fabric of the times. One hundred years ago it was a frontier of ribald stabbings, of lusty weather-beaten farmers. Today it is one of the foremost educational frontiers of the South.

* * *

APPENDIX

THE FIRST ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT
A & M SCHOOL
1907

THE PREMIER
1923

THE AGGIES
1928 - 29

The First Annual Announcement

of the

Agricultural and
Mechanical School

of the

Fourth Congressional District.

Carrollton, Georgia, July 25th, 1907.

"Fortune often takes her subjects from the plow-share, the carpenter's bench, and the anvil; but she seldom reaches her hand over a picket fence and takes a dude out of a hammock."—WM. MCKINLEY.

"Let us teach our children not simply to read and to loaf, but to think and to act."—HOKE SMITH.

Agricultural and Mechanical School.

District Board of Education.

HON. GEORGE P. MUNRO, - - Chairman.
Buena Vista, Marion.

HON. T. M. ZELLARS, - - Secretary.
Grantville, Coweta.

Carroll County—HON. J. A. MURRAH, Carrollton, Ga.

Heard County—HON. J. B. SANDERS, Corinth, Ga.

Troup County—DR. H. H. LANE, Mountville, Ga.

Meriwether County—HON. J. R. LEAVELL, Woodbury, Ga.

Harris County—HON. T. L. THOMASON, Chipley, Ga.

Talbot County—HON. T. H. PERSONS, Talbotton, Ga.

Muscogee County—HON. G. GUNBY JORDAN, Columbus, Ga.

Chattahoochee County—HON. W. I. VAN HORN, Ochiltee, Ga.

Agricultural and Mechanical School.

Faculty.

J. H. MELSON,
PRINCIPAL.

J. C. BRITTAIN,
AGRICULTURE AND CHEMISTRY.

G. G. DANIEL,
MANUAL TRAINING AND MATHEMATICS.

MRS. J. C. BRITTAIN,
ENGLISH AND HISTORY.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE,
(To be supplied.)

MATRON.
(To be supplied.)

Calendar.

WINTER TERM, Monday, January 6, to Friday, March 27, '08.

SPRING TERM, Monday, March 30, to Wednesday, May 27, '08.

FALL TERM, Wednesday, Sept. 3, to Wednesday, Dec. 23, '08.

Location of School.

The Agricultural and Mechanical School of the 4th Congressional District is beautifully situated one mile from the city of Carrollton. Planted on a high ridge, sixty feet above the surrounding country, buoyed by an invigorating climate, swept by cool fresh breezes and blessed with health giving free stone water, the location is ideal for the conducive-ness of physical vigor and mental development. This school blends in beautiful harmony, the advantages of the city and country school. It is in access to the literary, musical, social and religious attractions of Carrollton a city noted for its hospitality, culture and refinement, while it is situated far enough from town to be exempt from artificial restraints, temptations and frivolous dissipations. This location will afford that rest, refreshment, seclusion, mental and physical exercise, so conducive to study, and to the development of mind, body, and character of boys and girls.

The school has a farm of 277 acres of fertile soil, suitable for the growth of almost every product grown in the state. The buildings, surrounded by native growth of hickory, oak, dog-wood, pine and walnut, will, when completed, consist of two dormitories with a capacity of 160 pupils; an academic building with large recitation rooms, laboratory and domestic science department; a dining and cooking building, and a mechanical shop. The buildings will be commodious and substantial, fitted with electric lights and city water, and will be characterized by beauty and comfort.

The teachers will board with the pupils in the buildings, will engage with them in their sports and duties, constantly exercising a tender and faithful watch-care, and at the same time will insist upon a system of self-government, stimulat-

Agricultural and Mechanical School.

ing each pupil to think for himself.

The Faculty.

The teachers have been selected with the idea of competency and fitness.

Prof. J. H. Melson is a successful teacher, a splendid governor of youth and a good organizer. He will be principal of the school, assisting and working when and where ever needed.

Prof. J. C. Brittain is a graduate of the Ohio University, has been in the employ of U. S. government for three years as soil expert. He is a theoretical and practical chemist and agriculturist, also understands dairying and surveying.

Prof. G. G. Daniel is an expert technological man, a good mathematician and a scientific farmer.

Mrs. J. C. Brittain who will teach English and History has had several years experience teaching in the schools of Washington, D. C. She is a lady of culture and refinement.

An up-to-date domestic science teacher will be employed.

General Information.

Sixty per cent of the course of study will be agricultural studies and practice work for the boys, and domestic science and duties for the girls. The remaining forty per cent will be high school work. The course of study will embrace four years, during which time pupils will be prepared for college, or given such knowledge, along practical lines as will fit them for competing with a scientific and educational world.

Age limits from 13 to 21, and special arrangements may be made for older pupils. Each boarding pupil will

Agricultural and Mechanical School.

be required to deposit with the school authorities ten (\$10.00) dollars on his or her entrance to the school, and should this amount more than cover the actual cost of board and laundry, the remainder will be refunded.

Each boarding pupil will deposit at the beginning of each succeeding month what ever the authorities find to be the actual cost of board and laundry. At the end of the year, half the products will be sold, and each pupil will be paid his or her prorata part of proceeds, and also paid for any extra work done during the scholastic year, at such prices as the authorities may fix for such work. Each pupil will be required to do at least one and one half hours manual labor per day.

No tuition will be charged, the only expense being the actual cost of board, laundry and school books.

The school will supply a training in those branches of high school work which naturally supplement the leading branches of agricultural and domestic knowledge. The work will be in a practical form so far as possible. The field, laboratory and workshop will be utilized to their fullest extent. The aim will be to make the methods direct and practical in order to give the student a sufficient knowledge of the subjects for the ordinary uses of farm life.

It will be the aim of the school to make good farmers, good citizens and good housekeepers. We hope to broaden the interests and quicken the powers of observation, so that the farmer, in the competition and struggles of his profession, may obtain results which compare favorably with the results obtained in other vocations on a similar footing. The attractive features of the farm home and the farm life will be brought out and developed; the great possibilities of employing all of the highest energies and talents in the successful pursuit of this occupation will be shown to the students.

The boys and girls of the 4th Congressional District are cordially invited to enter the A. & M. School. They are urged to come with the intention of earnest and conscientious work throughout the entire course.

Condensed Statement of Tentative Course of Study for 4th District Agricultural School.

The work is arranged by terms as well as years so that a young farmer may enter at the time when the particular subjects desired are being taught, and stay as long as he may wish. The principal will allow such academic work for these special students as will meet their needs, allowing as much time as deemed necessary for the intensive work in agricultural subjects selected. IN THIS WAY THE SCHOOL AND CURRICULUM CAN BE MADE TO FIT THE BOY DESIRING THREE MONTHS, ONE YEAR OR FOUR YEARS. NO ONE WILL BE ALLOWED TO ENTER WHO DOES NOT TAKE THE REQUIRED PRACTICAL WORK. IF ONLY LITERARY WORK IS DESIRED, THEY SHOULD GO ELSEWHERE.

The Premier

1923

The essence of the quality of life for the students on campus is captured in the 1923 yearbook, The Premier, volumn one, published as the first issue by the students of the junior department of the Fourth District, A & M. There were various societies such as, The Hawthorne Society, the Ciceronian Society and the A & M Debating Club. Members that year who debated Carrollton High School were Hoyt McClendon, Fred Simonton, Zelma Barr and Bessie Cline. The Hawthorne and Ciceronian Societies "were organized for the purpose of broadening the minds of the students and of teaching them to be at ease when addressing a crowd of people. Each society has about the same number of members. Every year the old students race to get the new students to join their society." Each society had about fifty members and each society met once a week on Saturday evenings and had an interesting program. About every six weeks, the two societies held a joint meeting. The A & M had active religious groups, the Sunday School, YMCA and YWCA.

Athletic participation was provided through football, basketball and baseball teams. The football team was composed of Choice, Pike, Pritchett, Williamson, Walls, Adamson, Combs, Murphy, James, O'Neal, Hightower, Arnett, Hays and Pullen. The basketball team members were Phillips, Allen, O'Neal, Pike, Arnett, Neill, Choice, Pritchett, Peeler, and Smith. In writing about the athletic program, the staff commented:

"Our Athletic Association now consists of the entire male student body whose spirit in upholding the teams is a great help to the boys in the field. The girls, too, encourage the players... Their presence causes each boy to fight a harder and cleaner game. Our motto is "win fairly," and we have never been known to win a game in any way save hard playing and determination. We believe to play hard and lose is better than to play easy and win."

The Premier

The Premier

VOLUME ONE

1923



Published by the Students
of the Junior Department of the
Fourth District Agricultural & Mechanical School.

1923

The Premier



ELANTHE WALKER
LITERARY EDITOR



NED HALL
ART EDITOR



OSGOOD MILLER
SENIOR MANAGER



CONDIE TOLBERT
ANGEL EDITOR



ELBERT WILLIAMSON
BUSINESS MGR.



O.D. KEADY
ATHLETIC MGR.

1923

The Students Creed

I will blot out of my life the failures that come from wasted hours, and write into it the success that comes from time well spent.

I will keep life's page clean and fill it with the record of knowledge gained.

I will fix my eyes on the goal of my ambitions and hold my hand to its task.

I will work hard, hope high, and live up to the best that is in me; then I can write at the end, "Well Done."

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

MRS. BETTY COBB, Carrollton
CARROLL COUNTY

HON. T. M. ZELLARS, Grantville
COWETA COUNTY

HON. J. WILSON PARKER, Fairburn
CAMPBELL COUNTY

MRS. A. B. McLARTY, Douglasville
DOUGLAS COUNTY

HON. TOM WISDOM, Chipley
HARRIS COUNTY

HON. O. A. MOORE, Texas
HEARD COUNTY

JUDGE H. H. REVILL, Greenville
MERIWETHER COUNTY

HON. T. H. PERSONS, Tolbotton
TOLBOT COUNTY

HON. THOMAS B. JONES, Hogansville
TROUP COUNTY

Fourth District
Agricultural & Mechanical School
A Co-educational School of Excellent Merit

COURSES OFFERED

Domestic Science—

- (a) Cooking
- (b) Sewing
- (c) Dress-making
- (d) Millinery
- (e) Home-making etc

Literary—

- (a) English
- (b) History
- (c) Mathematics
- (d) Science

Agriculture—

- (a) Soils
- (b) Fertilizers
- (c) Horticulture
- (d) Animal Husbandry
- (e) Dairying
- (f) Farm Mechanics

Music

Expression

For further information write to Irvine S. Ingram, Principal, Genola, Ga.

Senior Class Roll

Edmond Arnett	Hoyt McClendon
Lonnie B. Arnett	Irene Murphy
Dester Barker	Lenton Murphy
Zelma Barr	Charles Neill
William Choice	Lovie O'Neal
Cecil Combs	Sanders Eike
Bessie Cline	Joe Perry
Addie Lee Daniel	Sarah Petty
Joseph Fowler	Buell Pritchett
William Fry	Blake Pullen
Olin Garrett	Fred Simonton
Josephine Glenn	Elmer Story
Jeb Harris	L. M. Turner
Florie Henry	William Wesley
Robert Hutchinson	Paul Williamson

School Calendar

- Aug. 21—Opening Day—Alumni gave talks.
Aug. 25—Mr. Woodall gave students a weiner roast.
Sept. 2—The girls entertained the boys at a prom party.
Sept. 16—The boys gave a party to the girls.
Sept. 23—Football game at LaGrange.
Oct. 5—Mr. Mandeville entertained Juniors at his camp.
Oct. 12—The Seniors were entertained at Mandeville Camp.
Oct. 13—Ralph Turner and Myrtis Garrett entertained the Seniors.
Oct. 31—Hallowe'en—a banquet was given at the dining hall where everyone came masked. Later the Seniors gave a play in the auditorium, followed by a party.
Nov. 17—Everybody went to Newnan to see the game between A. & M. and Newnan.
Nov. 23—Last football game of the season.
Nov. 20—Thanksgiving—the Ciceronians entertained the Hawthornes with a play and party.
Dec. 16—The Hawthornes invited the Ciceronians to a candy pulling.
Dec. 20—The students went to a Christmas Tree in the auditorium.
Dec. 21—The students leave for home to spend the Christmas holidays.
Jan. 4—Spring term opened.
Jan. 16—Senior Girls go into Practice Home.
Jan. 17—First basketball game of the season.
Feb. 10—Celebrated Georgia Day. Seniors were in charge.
Feb. 11—Seniors go out of Practice Home.
Mar. 10—Party for everybody.
Mar. 23—Preliminary Debate—A. & M. vs. Newnan at A. & M.
A. & M. vs. Carrollton at Carrollton.
Mar. 24—Weiner Roast at Hays' Mill—given by Ciceronians.
Mar. 28—Baseball game with Newnan High.
Mar. 29, 30, 31—Boys play series of games with Cave Springs and Cedartown.
April 6—Mrs. Hughes entertained for Seniors.
April 10—Premier went to press.
April 13—Addie Lee Daniel invited Senior Class to her home for an evening.
May 8—Class Day Exercises.
May 9—Senior Play.
May 10—Commencement Exercises.

Athletics

Backed by the student body and faculty, athletics at A. & M. are participated in to a great extent. Our teams of Football, Basketball, Baseball, and Track have been very successful this year. This was accomplished by hard work, good coaching, and a strict observance of training rules. Although we did not win all the games we played, we put up a hard fight.

We are glad to say that some of the athletes who once adorned our field are now playing on the varsity of some of our well known colleges. Our Athletic Association now consists of the entire male student body, whose spirit in upholding the teams is a great help to the boys on the field. The girls, too, encourage the players, and attend all the games that are in a reasonable distance. Their presence causes each boy to fight a harder and a cleaner game. Our motto is "Win Fairly," and we have never been known to win a game in any way save hard playing and determination. We believe that to play hard and lose is better than to play easy and win.

In our contests, we have had as opponents some of the best High and Prep Schools in the state. We gladly, but not boastfully, report that we have won over most of them, especially in baseball. We attribute this year's success in athletic activities to our trustworthy and competent coach, "Uncle Jimmy" Woodall.

Senior Class Will

ARTICLE I

To our fellow-sufferers in labors and hardships, to our co-laborers in high and mighty tasks of surviving through said trials; to our persecutors: We, the Senior Class of the Fourth District A. & M. School do hereby, with our love, generosity, and esteem, address our last will and testament.

Item 1. To our Alma Mater, we bequeath our deep and sincere love in appreciation of the ideals she implanted in our lives.

Item 2. To all the coming seniors we bequeath the right to have a senior table at the dining hall.

Item 3. To the faculty we leave carbon copies of all examinations, tests, written lessons, exercises and reviews which we have undergone this memorable year.

ARTICLE II.

Item 1. The Senior Girls bequeath to all the coming Senior Girls their wonderful skill acquired in the "Practice Home," also their ability to draft patterns.

Item 2. To the faithful and spirited freshmen, we leave our best wishes for a long and happy high school career.

Item 3. Out of the humanness of our hearts, we leave to the sophomores our acquisition of civilization and all the attributes thereof, such as intelligence, wit, humor, and common sense.

Item 4. Along with our dignity and seriousness of purpose we distribute equally among the Juniors the following useless articles:

1. All of our outlines.
2. All of our lesson plans.
3. All of our privileges.

ARTICLE III.

Item 1. William Choice leaves to Olin Arnett the chewing gum which he left on a desk in the laboratory, while spending an idle period there.

Item 2. Lovie O'Neal wills to "Sally" Brannon a few inches of his height.

SENIOR CLASS WILL.—Continued

Item 3. Cecil Combs leaves to Katie Smith her quiet ways—for Katie needs subduing.

Item 4. To Roy Hayes, William Wesley leaves his wonderful gift for music.

Item 5. Bessie Cline bequeaths to Lena McKinley her curiosity and a very small part of her dignity.

Item 6. Jo Glenn gives to Vena Cook her remarkable ability to sew and to write memos.

Item 7. Bud Pike and Lenton Murphy leave to Neal Tolbert and to Guy Camp their most honorable position of firing the boiler. Their only request is to make the boiler hotter in warm weather than in cold.

Item 8. Sarah Petty willingly bequeaths to Blanche Walker her loving and winning ways, and with the consent of her class, her rave-a-curls.

Item 9. To Clayton Underwood, Joseph Fowler bestows his entertaining and sunny disposition.

Item 10. Blake Pullen leaves to Jim T. his admiration for all girls.

Item 11. A senior last year left to L. M. Turner his place at the heater—and L. M. has used it. Now he hands it down to Charlie Walls along with the right to be late as often as he pleases.

Item 12. Hoyt McClendon leaves to Elbert Williamson his ability to resort to his book during exams.

Item 13. Irene Murphy leaves to Monte Tolbert her position as President of House Council.

Item 14. Lonnie B. Arnett leaves to David Davidson his position as bell-ringer, said position to be retained as long as David remembers to give long recesses.

Item 15. William Fry leaves to Weyman Strickland the right to say, "I don't know" in history class.

Item 16. Charlie Neill and Olin Garrett bequeath to Willie Cook and Ben Avery their aspiration to grow in stature.

Item 17. To George Phillips, Bud Pike unwillingly leaves his satisfactory hair-curlers. He will find them under the radiator in Pike's room, for Pike was very bashful about displaying them.

SENIOR CLASS WILL—Continued

Item 18. To O. D. Adamson, Paul Williamson wills his ability to teach Senior Geometry.

Item 19. Dester Barker leaves her powers as a vamp to Christine James—provided that Chris will guarantee to give up the legacy if she gets caught up with, as Dester was.

Item 20. To Adell Nutt, Zelma Barr leaves her ability as an actress, and to Maidee Camp, her droll way of talking.

Item 21. To Harvey Arnett, Buell Pritchett leaves his propensity for arguing with any and every one.

Item 22. Fred Simonton solemnly bequeaths to Bill James his position as monitor in the dormitory.

ARTICLE IV.

Last, but not least, we do appoint as executioner of this, our last will and testament, our well-beloved friend, "Miss Munro." The humble drawers of the above will and testament reluctantly concede their brilliant ideas, wit, and keen sense of humor to the will committee of the Class of 1924.

Done and signed this 6th day of March, 1923. Signed and published by the duly accredited representatives of the class, as their last will and testament in the presence of each other.

The Senior Class of 1923

Witnesses—Clarice McClendon, Jewel McKinley.

Testator—Addie Lee Daniel.

JOKES

Mr. Hatfield: John, you're smoking.

John: I'm not.

Mr. Hatfield: You've got a cigarette in your hand.

John: Sure I have. I've got shoes on my feet, but I ain't walking.

Miss Munro: What is a criminal lawyer?

Blake: A criminal lawyer is a cruel lawyer.

Cecil: No, a criminal lawyer is one that specializes in murders.

Bright Pupil: Miss Earle, who wrote Dicken's Christmas Carol?

Miss Munro: Clarice, can you decline hug?

Clarice: No, ma'am, I never decline it.

Miss Earle: Underwood, what is the largest diamond known?

Underwood: would you count the joker?

Geneva came in late to geometry, and the room being crowded, could not find a seat. Olin Garrett rose politely, and said, "Take my seat, Geneva."

Geneva: Thank you, but just where did you get up from?

Mr. Ingram: James, what do you know of the "Age of Elizabeth."

Bill: She'll be seventeen next Tuesday.

Teacher: Children, how old would a person be who was born in 1890?

Freshman Class (in chorus) Man or woman?

Irene: May I go to ride with my brother?

Miss Mitchell (quickly) And how long have you known him?

Irene: About two weeks.

Carl: I wish I had come here a week ago.

Miss Hanson: You're very flattering to my cooking.

Carl: I don't know about that. What I mean is that I should have preferred to eat this roast then instead of now.

Mr. Ingram: And how are our incubators getting along now?

Mr. Hatfield: I don't know—we've had them for two weeks now and not one of the four has laid an egg.

Senior Poem

LEAVING SCHOOL

(Hoyt McClendon)

Free from toil and free from study,
We, the class of twenty-three,
Leave old A. & M. behind us,
Glad from lessons to be free.

But we leave our dear instructors,
With a sad yet thankful heart
For the kindness they have shown us
And the joy they did impart.

And to the succeeding classes,
We, the Seniors, leave advice:
That they study with a vigor;
That they treat their teachers nice.

Trust the hardships that are many,
Only in a smiling way.
And we're sure that you will pass them,
With the ease and joy of play.

For many years we've struggled,
From the bottom we have come
Yet the future's to be climaxed,
May it end in joy and fun.

An Appreciation

If these pages have given you pleasure,
If our efforts though childish and poor
May have added a bit to life's gaiety,
Then we ask of them nothing more.

And we have gained what we wished for,
The success is not ours alone
Kind assistance has overcome troubles,
Though difficult paths we've been shown.

For Miss Earle's great help when sore needed,
We our gratitude cannot express,
For her helpful advice and her patience
Sincerely our thanks we express.

The Annual

The readers get the pleasure,
The writers get the fame,
The publishers get the money,
And the editors get the blame.

The Aggies

By the year 1929, the yearbooks were called The Aggies. The faculty had grown, the class poet continued to hold a prominent position, the Glee Club, Hawthorne Society and Ciceronian Society flourished. The students retained their wonderful sense of humor as the class "Jokes" indicate. The Aggie staff continued a tradition of excellence in publishing yearly The Aggies.

THE AGGIES

1928-1929



VOLUME II

Published by
THE SENIOR CLASS OF
THE FOURTH DISTRICT A. & M. SCHOOL
CARROLLTON, GA.

THE AGGIES, NINETEEN TWENTY-NINE

Faculty

E. S. INGRAM	<i>History</i> University of Georgia; Peabody College
LUTHER HARMON	<i>Agriculture</i> University of Georgia.
FRANK DENNIS	<i>Manager Poultry Plant</i> University of Georgia.
CLARA NOLEN	<i>English</i> Athens College; University of Alabama.
SARA PETTY	<i>Domestic Science</i> University of Georgia.
J. C. LUCKY	<i>Mathematics, Director of Athletics</i> University of Georgia.
J. C. BONNER	<i>Science, Shop and Disciplinarian</i> University of Georgia; University of Texas.
GORDON MADDON	<i>Agriculture</i>
JULIA BRISCOE	<i>Commercial Course</i> Atlanta Business College; Peabody College.
MRS. JOE A. AYCOCK	<i>Music</i> LaGrange College
ZELMA BARR	<i>Secretary</i> Bowdon College
MRS. MATTIE UNDERWOOD	<i>Matron Dining Hall</i>
Mrs. Rebecca Clark	<i>Matron</i>

Class Poem

Anchored in harbor for four long years,
We've toiled with mast and sail,
And now with mingled joy and tears,
We watch the rising gale
That bears our bark to lands afar,
O'er waters strange and new;
And as we harbor bar,
We speak this last adieu.

Full well we love this peaceful shore,
For you our hearts will pine,
But duty calls us to do more;
To dare the splashing brine,
Yet shall we carry our way
Glad memories of you,
As we go forth on that bright day
We'll say, farewell, adieu!

Our crew has been a crew of joy,
Each soul has done its part,
And as we shout the last ahoy,
Oh, Ship, be ready to depart.
For though we leave our Carrollton homes
Sweet memories ever new,
In far off countries where we roam,
Will call to you, Adieu!

Oh, Ship, fierce waves may drench thy sides,
Grey storm clouds hover round,
Beneath dark shadows hid you glide,
Until you've pierced the sound,
Your Captain leads with skillful hand
This rough and rugged way,
And he will guide you safe to land,
To harbor, one sweet day.

As dawn unfolds her radiant wings,
Take courage and go forth,
Each storm outridden new strength brings
And proven thy spirits worth,
Brave hearts and strong, glad hearts and free,
True hearts that naught can sever,
Life's glory waits upon life's sea,
Sail on, oh, ship, forever.

LILLIAN McWHORTER, '20.

THE AGGIES, NINETEEN TWENTY-NINE



OFFICERS

MISS CLARA NOLEN	<i>Director</i>
MRS. JOE AYCOCK	<i>Accompanist</i>
GOLSAN STEPHENS	<i>President</i>
JULIA NASWORTHY	<i>Secretary-Treasurer</i>

MEMBERS

Hazel Herrin	Christine Crawford	D. O. Bryant
Mary Fullilove	Kathryn Scudder	Russell Hesterley
Julia Nasworthy	Lillian McWhorter	Fred Denny
Bonnie Teel	Fannie Wortham	Penson Kelley
Pauline McCrary	Golson Stephens	King Nichols
Clestelle Hightower	Mr. Maddox	Doyle Caswell
Gladys Denny	Mr. Gentry	Elliott Williams
Buvenia Bryant	Robert Stallings	Melvin Richardson
Eveline Kitchens	Paul Andrews	Ben Monfort
Dewey Collett	Paul Brock	Amos Chambers
Mary Helen Land	Manor Cansler	

THE AGGIES, NINETEEN TWENTY-NINE



HAWTHORNE SOCIETY

COLORS: *Black and Yellow.* MOTTO: "*Once a Hawthorne, Always a Hawthorne.*"

KING NICHOLS *President*

MARY HELEN LAND *Secretary*

HAWTHORNE SOCIETY MEMBERS

Miss Briscoe
Christine Crawford
Troy Chambers
Marvin Chambers
Amos Chambers
Earline Kitchens
Bonnie Teel
Clinton Mullins
Zelma Johnson
Mary Helen Land

Mr. Maddox
Johnny Heath
Howard Wright
Dorothy Barton
King Nichols
Penson Kelly
Votice Carter
Robert Stallings
Mose George
Osmer Crawford

Verlyn Davis
Thomas Miller
Miss Petty
Mary Moore
Neppie Monfort
Edd Bryant
Mozeile Canselor
Dessie Dorrough
Dora Horsely
Lera Crews
Elliot Williams



CICEROXIAN SOCIETY

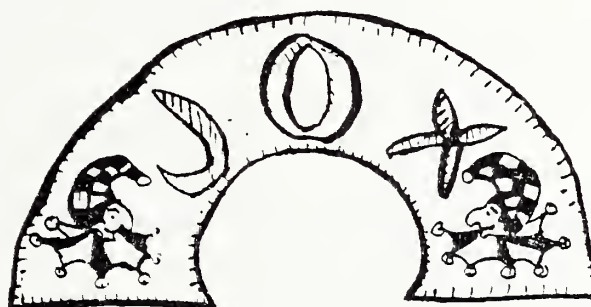
Color: *Purple and Gold.*

Motto: *Quality and not Quantity.*

OFFICERS

GOLSAN STEPHENS *President*
 JULIA NASWORTHY *Secretary*

THE AGGIES, NINETEEN TWENTY-NINE



We editors may dig and toil til our finger tips are sore,
Yet some poor fish is sure to say, "I saw that joke before."

* * * *

Miss Nolen: "Mullins, what changes do you see have taken place in the last ten years on the map of Europe?"

Mullins: "All I see is that it has been painted again."

* * * *

Mr. Bommer: "When I looked out of the window, I was glad to see you playing marbles with your new room mate."

Charles Jones: "Playing marbles nothing! We had a fight and I was helping him pick up his teeth."

* * * *

"Two pints make a quart, one quart makes one 'wild.'"

* * * *

Miss Nolen: "Is this theme original?"

Joe Banks: "No I wrote it myself."

* * * *

D. O.: "A student came to school without any trousers on."

Hesterly: "Aw, ge tont."

D. O.: "Sure, it was a girl."

* * * *

Why take life too seriously? You'll never get out of it alive.

* * * *

Triumph of Woman

"Doris is getting a man's wages."

"Yes, I knew she was married."

* * * *

Margaret Fullilove: "Whatcha been doing?"

Bob: "Taking part in a guessing contest."

Margaret: "But I thought you had an exam in Math."

Bob: "I did."

* * * *

Cansler: "May I have a date with you at the Senior Party?"

Fannie: "Why, yes, when we have the eighteenth."

Cansler: "Thanks, but I'll be gone by that time."

Fannie: "So will I."

THE AGGIES, NINETEEN TWENTY-NINE

Miss Barr: "You can't imagine how I worry when you're away."
Mr. Harmon: "Oh, you shouldn't do that, I'll always return, you know."
Miss Barr: "Yes, that's what I worry about."

A Senior stood in a railroad track,
The train was coming fast,
The train got off the railroad track,
And let the Senior pass.

Did you ever hear about the absent minded professor who thought he'd left
his watch at home and then took it out to see if he had time to go back and get
it? If you didn't you might ask Prof. Chambers.

Murphy: "I'm getting gray haired from worrying."
Bernice: "Then why do you worry?"
Murphy: "I becaue I'm getting gray haired."

Mr. Bonner: "Curtis do you know what the Floridians call Florida."
Curtis: "I don't know. What is it?"
Br. Bonner: "Florida."

Elliott: "I wish I could revise the alphabet."
Earline: "Why?"
Elliott: "Where I could put U and I close together."

JOKES

Teacher: "I believe you missed my class yesterday."

Girl: "Why, no I didn't in the least."

* * *

Warning To Crushes

It is just as well to remember that old flames are apt to flame up when they are turned down.

* * *

A. & M. Boy: "Have you heard the story of the wicked flea?"

Mr. Barber: "I don't believe so. What is it?"

Boy: "The wicked flea when no man pursueth."

* * *

Mose: "Are paint brushes made from pig's bristles?"

Mr. Maddox: "I believe so, Mose."

Mose: "Well, what part of a pig do the pigments come from?"

* * *

Miss Nolen: "How did the Israelites treat Saul the day he was made king?"

L. A.: "I don't know, I was sick in bed that day."

* * *

"Pop, what is a monologue?"

"A monologue is a conversation between husband and wife."

"I thought that was a dialogue."

"No, a dialogue is where TWO persons are speaking."

* * *

Teacher: "Tell us something about the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, Charlie."

Charlie: "The Atlantic and Pacific are not oceans, it is a Tea Company."

* * *

Williams: "And why do you call me Pilgrim?"

Earline: "Well, every time you call, you make a little progress."

Bob: "Is your girl a blond?"

Crook: "I don't know. I haven't been to see her in two weeks."

* * *

Hesterly: "A fool and his money are soon parted?"

Richardson: "Who got yours?"

* * *

Mozelle: "Edgar, how do you basketball boys ever get clean?"

Edgar: "Don't be silly. What do you suppose the scrub teams are for?"

* * *

An Old One Worth Retelling

While Firestone, Edison, Ford and Burroughs were touring, a light and a tire on the car went bad. Mr. Ford went into a store and said to the merchant:

"What kind of lights do you have?"

"Edison," replied the merchant.

"And tires?"

"Firestone."

"You may be interested to know that Mr. Edison and Mr. Firestone are out in my car, and that I am Henry Ford."

As the merchant was putting on the tire, Mr. Burroughs, who was well adorned with white whiskers, leaned out of the car, and the merchant, looking at him with a grin, said:

"If you tell me you're Santa Claus I'll crown you with this wrench."

—A—

Visions

Oh, Life's a very frail thing,

And very swift to pass;

And Love is but a pale thing,

And breakable as glass;

But dreams are very long things

That live when life is past;

And visions very strong things

That conquer love at last.

—The English Review.

THE AGGIES, NINETEEN TWENTY-NINE



The Aggies Staff

ROBERT STALLINGS	<i>Editor-in-Chief</i>
JULIA NASWORTHY	<i>Associate Editor</i>
MARGARET FULLILOVE	<i>Advertising Manager</i>
ROBERT STALLINGS	<i>Sport Editor</i>
FRED DENNY	<i>Joke Editor</i>
PAUL ANDREWS	<i>Art Editor</i>
FANNIE WORTHAM	<i>Exchange Editor</i>
DOROTHY BARTON	<i>Junior Reporter</i>
HERBERT WALKER	<i>Sophomore Reporter</i>
BUVENIA BRYANT	<i>Freshman Reporter</i>

***Governor Roosevelt of
New York A. & M. Speaker***

The Trustees of the A. & M. School at a recent meeting extended through Judge H. H. Revill an invitation to Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt to deliver the annual commencement address. Information comes from Judge Revill that Mr. Roosevelt accepted the invitation and will come up with Judge Revill from his Georgia home in Meriwether. Judge Revill, his neighbor and friend, is a trustee of the school and will introduce the distinguished guest.

The meeting will take place on the eighth of May. The usual barbecue will be given. More than a thousand people will be invited to this particular exercise and entertainment.

Not only will the A. & M. be honored by having so distinguished a visitor as Governor Roosevelt of the Empire state, New York, but it will be a distinct honor to Carroll county and there is no doubt, but that our people will turn out enmasse to do Governor Roosevelt honor. It will be a great occasion for the A. & M.

Metamorphosis of the A & M into West Georgia College, 1933

The year 1933 was the birth of WEST GEORGIA COLLEGE or the metamorphosis of the A & M into a new entity. The "school" at Carrollton undergoes a transition from being a boarding high school to becoming a junior college in the University System of Georgia.

The first faculty of the new West Georgia College were outstanding. Five of them, noted below by asterisks, at a later date became college presidents.

Irvine S. Ingram, President

*Dr. James E. Boyd, Mathematics

Matilda Callaway, Home Economics

*W. F. Gunn, Dean, Education

*Thomas A. Hart, Biology

M. E. Howell, Chemistry

Wilson Lavender, Registrar

Ruby Jenkins, Dietitian

*L. E. Roberts, History

Dorothy St. Clair, Music

*Robert M. Strozier, Foreign Language, Dean of Men

Sarah Ward, Dean of Women

Gordon Watson, English

Annie Belle Weaver, Librarian

Corner Stone Inscription of
The Academic Building

TRUSTEES

George P. Munro
T. M. Zellars
J. A. Burrah
T. L. Thomason
J. A. Leavell
J. B. Sanders
S. Gumby Jordan
T. H. Persons
H. H. Lane
W. I. Vanhorn

CONTRACTORS

L. C. Mandeville
J. A. Aycock

State of Georgia Historical Marker
Located in Front of the Bonner House
West Georgia College Campus

In January, 1908, the Fourth District Agricultural and Mechanical School opened here with 96 students under principal John Holland Melson. In 1933 the state withdrew support from its agricultural high schools. As a result, this school was recognized as West Georgia College, a junior unit of the University System of Georgia. It became a senior college in 1957 under President Irvine Sullivan Ingram who headed the institution from 1920 to 1960. This was the longest administrative tenure in the history of the University of Georgia of its system schools all included. Originally there were two brick buildings, being Melson Hall and the Administration building. Adamson Hall was added in 1917. All stand (in 1966) west of this point. The frame structure on this site was built C. 1845 as the plantation house of Thomas Bonner. In April, 1865, the house was raided by Federal cavalry under Brigadier General John T. Croxton whose campsite was at a road-fork one mile west of here. The house became the first women's dormitory on this campus. Until 1917 its location was 300 feet west of this point.

Franklin D. Roosevelt delivered the commencement address in 1929.

022-4 Georgia Historical Commission 1966

GRADUATES OF A & M SCHOOL
1909-1933

1909 Graduates - A & M School

Bishop, Boyd
Copeland, W. H.
Darden, John
Meadows, Olney
Nicholson, Susie
Spradlin, Eugene
Stovall, L. F.
Veal, Wesley
Boyd, Mrs. H. H.

* * * *

1910 Graduates - A & M School

Barnett, Eugene
Burson, Boss
Culpepper, Boozer
Davidson, Willie
Dial, Pearl
Floyd, Theodore
Rozar, Nanette
Sharp, Lee
Pratt, Roy
Robison, A. G.
Tisinger, Tom
Foster, David

* * * *

1911 Graduates - A & M School

Adamson, Earnie
Almon, Carl
Causey, Norman
Davis, Joe
Hay, Yuke
Hollis, David
Lane, Lander
Lowrey, Bessie
Foster, Dora

* * * *

1912 Graduates - A & M School

Almon, Bob
Bowles, Mable
Cotton, Jamie
Davis, Ralph
Kelley, Albia
McBride, Ellis
Turner, Emma
Rhudy, Albert

* * * *

1913 Graduates - A & M School

Truitt, S. D.
Talley, N. M.
Sturdivant, W. O.
Reid, Trena
Roberts, Mina
McLendon, Mary Lou
Foster, W. E.
Lowry, Alva
Evans, C. F.
Stevens, Raburn

* * * *

1914 Graduates - A & M School

Brooks, P. C.
Carmichael, W. H.
Earnest, Hammond
Henderson, W. P.
Murrah, J. M.
Patillo, R. S.
Rozar, M. W.
Smith, John
Turner, Louise
Tolbert, Josephine

* * * *

1915 Graduates - A & M School

Beall, Julian T.
Crain, Ruth
Fleming, Bernard
Foster, Dira Lou (Secretary)
Hallum, Fred
Henry, Jessie
Hyde, Arthur
King, David (President)
Nixon, Ethel
Rutland, J. T.
Turner, Laura
Ware, Howard
Whitaker, F. R.

* * * *

1916 Graduates - A & M School

Alman, Bryan
Lester, Alvin
Widener, Sam
Reid, J. Frank
Shackleford, Dr. Bernard
Tisinger, Harvey
Truitt, Earnest

* * * *

1917 Graduates - A & M School

Alman, Earl
Armstrong, Harold
Barnes, Ezra
Baugn, Willie
Earnest, Kate
Hughs, Wawena
Harris, Hershel
Hall, Neill
Mickle, Hugh (President)
McGouirk, Charlie
Nutt, Zeb
Turner, Grover (Vice President)
Warren, Oren
Warren, Lillie (Secretary)

* * * *

1918 Graduates - A & M School

Bennett, Howard
Carter, Homenall
Chestnut, H. C. (President)
Combs, Lewis
Daniel, Henry
Davis, Hattie Mae
Davis, Jessie
Dukes, J. D.
Groves, Clair
Hallum, Harvey
Hallum, Gertrude

Howell, Joe
Kelley, Vera (Secretary)
Massey, Estes (Vice President)
Meachan, Frank
Melson, Holland
Robison, Howell
Sherman, John
Stone, Howard
Tolbert, Lewis
Turner, Rev. Paul

* * * *

1919 Graduates - A & M School

Barr, Lee (President)
Craven, Dollie
Hallum, Bradley
Holloway, Herman
Henry, Willie Mae
Holmes, Dudley (Vice President)
Johnson, Merline
Kelley, Nora
McKoy, Ben
McLendon, Grace
Pike, Catherine
Stevens, Cliff
Todd, Belle (Secretary)

* * * *

1920 Graduates - A & M School

Bagwell, Ela Mae
Brown, Odgen
Bridges, Hugh
Causey, Bates (President)
Davis, Jessie
Daniel, Sara
Flowers, Tom
Gladney, Robert
Hall, Frank
Hill, Hubert
Murrah, Eunice

Mickle, Erin (Secretary)
Pritchett, Thomas
Richardson, Clarence
Richardson, Malena
Tisinger, G. Elmer
Turner, Niel (Vice President)
Wilson, John
Woodall, John Pye
Wingo, Ozelma

* * * *

1921 Graduates - A & M School

Anderson, Brewer (President)	Hallum, Alton, Dr.
Baird, Lucile	Horton, Ozie
Barr, Owen	Jones, Louise
Bonner, J. C.	Jones, Eva Mae
Cook, Mamie	Merrell, Eunice
Chambers, Andy	Reid, Florye
Charles, Oliver	Richardson, Rebecca
Earnest, Mattie	Rhudy, Ben
Gordon, Gladys	Smith, Jackson
Glenn, Amanda	Tolbert, Tom W.
Glenn, William (Vice President)	Wynn, Ruth

* * * *

1922 Graduates - A & M School

Barr, Clara	Lassette, Karl
Bickley, Owen	Morgan, Dumah H. (Vice President)
Crews, Alvin	Murphy, Edgar
Carpenter, Robert	Moore, Phillip
Causey, Clark	Monfort, Clarence
Daniel, Mary	McLendon, Frances
Daniel, Viola	McGariety, Inez (Secretary)
Garrett, Myrtice	Nutt, Livada
Gordon, Clyde (President)	Smith, Verdie
Howell, Mary	Staples, Pal
Hughs, Methvin	Storey, Lucy
Ingram, Eugenia	Tatum, J. W.
Lumpkin, Lee	Turner, Ralph
	Williamson, Vernon

* * * *

1923 Graduates - A & M School

Barr, Zelma (Secretary)	Murphy, Irene
Cline, Bessie	Neill, Charlies
Combs, Cecil	O'Neal, Lovic
Choice, William	Petty, Sara
Daniel, Addie Lee	Pike, Sanders
Fowler, Joe	Prichett, Buell
Glenn, Josephine	Pullen, Blake
Garrett, Olin	Turner, L. M.
McClendon, Hoyt	Wesley, William
Murphy, Linton (Vice President)	Simonton, Fred

1923 Graduates - A & M School (continued)

Williamson, Paul (President)
Fry, William
Arnett, Lonnie B.

* * * *

1924 Graduates - A & M School

Arnett, Harvey
Arnett, Olin
Avery, Ben
Atkinson, Clyde
Brown, Tom
Bazemore, Theressa
Burns, Ruth
Cook, Willie
Cook, Vena
Dyer, Byron
Davidson, David
Hargett, Elizabeth
Hayes, Roy

Hendon, Lynn
Mickie, Jim T.
McKinley, Lena
Phillips, George (President)
Peeler, Cheatham
Stevenson, Lillian
Smith, Katie
Tolbert, Neal
Underwood, Clayton
Tolbert, Monte (Secretary)
Williamson, Elbert
Walls, Elmer

* * * *

1925 Graduates - A & M School

Arnett, Annie
Burson, Frances
Buffington, Joe
Pope, Baird
Bailey, Terrell
Cater, Ovie
Carter, Almon
Cleghorn, Fred
Doster, Donald
Denney, Louie (President)
Earnest, Broughton
Hardy, Jewell
Hammond, Ruth (Secretary)
Hammond, Clifford
Hightower, Cliff
Hightower, Olin
Knight, Brannon
Kent, Verda

Kent, Vesta
Lett, Rushin
Kimbrough, Blanche
Maxwell, Ruddle
Marlowe, Robert
McWilliams, Comer
McGarity, Claude
McClendon, Clarcie (Vice President)
McKinley, Jewell
McGuire, Alma
Nixon, Olin
Payne, C. T.
Pullen, Lucy
Pritchett, Moody
Parrish, Eunice
Rogers, Alvin
Storey, Eva
Strickland, Weyman

1925 Graduates - A & M School (continued)

Simonton, Carl
Stone, Robert
Thompson, Joe

Upchurch, Bo
West, Spurgeon
Ward, Joe

* * * *

1926 Graduates - A & M School

Anderson, Thomas
Atkinson, Guy
Bailey, Etha
Barr, Ara (Secretary)
Bell, Quillian
Christian, Harvey
Cole, Annie Mae
Cooper, Mildred
Combs, Alma
Combs, Harvey (Vice President)
Duncan, Ottice
Davis, Horace
Gordon, Sybil
Gibson, Robert
Garner, Bill
Holliday, Burtice
Hanson, Julia Kate
Haynes, Elmer
Harman, Thelma
Hyatt, Mae
Hyatt, Render
Huff, Glenn
Hightower, Willie
Haynes, Baxter
Johnson, Dixie

Jackson, Jewel
Jones, John
Jones, Myrtle
Lovett, Elma
Lipham, Kate
Loftin, Grady
Luther, George
Murphy, Earle
Murphy, Mary
Nall, Walton
Neill, Pauline
Parrish, Opal
Pullen, Alma
Reid, Robert
Styles, Zella
Smith, Warren
Sheats, Madeline
Spradlin, Theodore (President)
Turner, Mary
Vickers, John
Watkins, Clara
White, J. B.

* * * *

1927 Graduates - A & M School

Almon, Evelyn
Arnett, Estelle
Bishop, Harold
Ballard, Barchard
Barker, Chelcie
Boynton, Reese
Bonner, Lovella
Coats, Adlelea

Crews, Nina
Caswell, Mildred
Crawford, Mildred
Crawford, Pauline
Davis, Render
Daniel, Marvin
Earnest, R. Lee (President)
Fussell, Ruby

1927 Graduates - A & M School (continued)

Farmer, Opal
Lane, Hugh
Nutt, Estelle
Musick, Ruth
McGarity, Harold
Matthews, Loduic
McAlister, Mrs. Mary S.
McGuire, Carrie
McGuire, Wailes
Martin, Felton
Moore, Mary
Rogers, Guy
Reid, Gladys
Smith, Elva
Strickland, Alma (Secretary)
Spence, James
Smith, Clara
Spradlin, Hazel
Gable, Era
Huffman, Faith
Hurst, J. M.

Kaylor, Curtis (Miss)
Kaylor, Alice
Jones, Pauline
Hamrick, Alton
Hamrick, Richard
Kelley, Pearlle Mae
Lambert, Gladys
Staples, D. Ford
Stevenson, Helen
Stallings, Loyd
Thornton, Danie
Veal, Joe
Vickers, Jane
Worthan, Glenn
Worthy, Homer
Hembree, R. E. W.

* * * *

1928 Graduates - A & M School

Almon, Ima Lee
Banks, Hoke
Barnes, Ewell
Carter, Ollie Bird
Buffinton, Cecil
Caswell, Render
Cole, Sollie
Chandler, Florine
Cook, Dora
Cook, Irene
Denney, Gerila
Denney, Paul
Driver, Leonard
Dennis, Frank
Dyer, Harvey (President)
Dyer, Ruth
Gladney, Geneva
Hammond, Oliver
Hammond, Cynthia
Harman, Clara

McLendon, Zona
McLendon, T. S.
McLeod, Pope
Martin, Christine
Nixon, Bill
Maddox, Janie
Nicholson, Lorene
Patterson, Mary
Prince, Carl
Russell, Hulett
Stallings, Ray
Thompson, Lanore
Spruell, Roy
Spradlin, Earnest
Tisinger, Bob
Tatum, Farris
Williamson, Minnie
Worthy, Edmond
Wilson, Sibyl
Williamson, C. F.

1928 Graduates - A & M School (continued)

Copeland, Inez	Barnes, Annie (Secretary)
Heath, Harvey	Lovvorn, Robert
Henderson, Mandeville (Vice President)	
Jackson, Lucile	Brown, Joe
Jackson, Cecil	Hannah, Joe
Jackson, Eula	Rogers, Newnan
Jordan, Mary	Eidson, Eunice
Kent, Faye	Shaw, Mrs. B. F.
Long, Verdie	Wingo, Edna
Marshall, Herman	Lands, Lola

* * * *

1929 Graduates - A & M School

Almon, Blanche	Liggin, Max
Baskin, W. H.	Land, Mary Helen
Barr, Avis	Latimer, Hamil
Burns, Nell	Lee, Virgil
Barnes, Mr. Loyce	Milam, Curtis
Bohannon, Bernice	Murphey, Buford
Bell, Emma Lou	McWaters, Harvey Lee
Burson, Christine	Nichols, King
Carter, James	Owens, Lucile
Chambers, Troy	Nasworthy, Julia
Caswell, Doyle	Pullen, Opal
Chambers, Marvin	Powers, Leslie
Crook, Hugh Lee	Rowe, Wilbur
Collett, Dewey	Stallings, Robert
Cole, Josephine	Scudder, Christine
Cansler, Cpt. Manor	Ray, John
Denney, Fred	Spradlin, Darden
Denney, Gladys	Steed, Bob
Friddell, Lucille	Swaggert, L. Z.
Fullilove, Margart	Stephens, Golson
Fuller, Jessie	Spradlin, Grace
Huff, Helen	Storey, James
Hightower, Clestell	Taylor, Otis
Hyde, Myer	Worthy, Steve
Johnson, Elberta	Wortham, Fannie
Jordan, Inez	Swaggert, Taft
Jackson, Earnest	Watson, Eunice
Kelley, Benson	Crawford, Christine
Jordan, Jessie	Allen, Lora Bell
Wingo, Lola Bell	Chapman, Ruby Lee
Kitchens, Sterling	Craven, Lizzie Lou
Williams, Mrs. H. N.	

* * * *

1930 Graduates - A & M School

Austin, Louise
Ayers, Rhudy
Banks, Winford
Burdette, Agnes
Bryant, Edgar (President)
Burns, Sara (Vice President)
Bell, Clara
Cansler, Mozelle
Crouch, Joe
Carter, Votice
Caldwell, Jewell
Caldwell, Clara
Chambers, Amos
Crawford, Osmer
Cole, Christine
Creel, Grace
Duncan, Chester
Cotton, Mary Kate
Dennis, Leonard
Fendley, J. C.
Fullilove, Mary
George, Mose
Gladney, Ezel
Hamrick, White
Hosley, Dora
Jones, Lester
Kitchens, Earline (Secretary)
Lee, Laura
Lett, Frances
Lovvorn, Ruth

McLendon, Reese
Moore, Mary
Moore, Verla
Moore, Thelma
Montgomery, C. W.
Merrell, Leona
Neill, J. B.
Sillay, Charlie
Simpkins, Mable
Shadinger, Georgia
Shadinger, Ruth
Sutherland, Clay
White, Gladys
White, Pauline
Walker, Sara
Williams, Mrs. Martha A.
Rowe, Wilbur
Moore, Ione
Austin, Neil
Crowder, Bernice
Crider, Audie
Davis, Ella Mae
Hutcheson, Catherine
Oakley, Lois
Oakley, Jewell
Lauders, Edna
Miller, Thomas
Robertson, Mrs. L. M.

* * * *

1931 Graduates - A & M School

Adams, Frances
Adams, Franklin
Banks, Wayne
Barfield, Eason
Barnes, Myrtle
Baskin, Moses
Broom, A. J.
Bullock, Juliette
Burson, Lillian
Camp, Mrs. Dovie
Campbell, Homer L.

Cook, Blanche
Crawford, Ruby
Dean, Clydie
Dorough, Dessie
Driver, Inez
Duncan, Ray
Farmer, Goldie
Fleeman, Weldon
Godbee, Alton
Hannah, Myrtle
Heath, Johnie

1931 Graduates - A & M School (continued)

Hixon, Willie Mae
Hogg, Madeline
Hollingsworth, Charles
Hyde, Carmanell
Johnson, Zelma
Jordan, Glenn
Lambert, Virginia
Lee, Bernard
McKelvey, Myrtle R.
McWilliams, Frankie
Matthews, A. M.
Maufort, Ben
Maxwell, Bonnie
Neeley, Mary
Phillips, Irvin
Richards, Roy

Rogers, Cecil
Rose, Annie Mae Stephens
Rowe, Mercer
Sands, Winnie
Scales, Iva Mae
Shelnutt, Jewell
Skelton, Emmett
Smith, Russell
Spence, Ney
Stallings, Mildred
Teel, Bonnie
Walker, Herbert
Wilkinson, Mell
Williams, Bruce
Whaley, Myrtle
Wright, Howard

* * * *

1932 Graduates - A & M School

Abernathy, Herbert
Abernathy, John
Ayers, Dorsey
Ballard, Lurlie
Ballard, Reese
Bailey, Cleo
Bailey, Eric
Bailey, Winfred
Baxter, Ruby
Beavers, Mack
Boatright, Frank
Bohannon, Joe
Ballard, T. H.
Carter, Reba (Secretary)
Chestnut, Tommie Lou
Clark, Frank
Cohen, Hartford
Cole, Frances
Cooper, Lester
Capps, J. P., Jr.
Crawford, Lawton
Culpepper, Tommie
Dillard, Hannah
Davies, Jack
Hay, Harris
Hay, Thomas
Davis, Young

Deck, Horace
Deck, Ralph
Fisher, Taylor
Fletcher, Lois
Gaddy, Hazel
Golden, Laura
Hamrick, Radford
Hansard, Victor
Hull, Vera
Jackson, Avery
Johnson, Carlton
Jones, Doris
Kaylor, Weyman
Kiehold, Robert
Lawrence, Ted
McCann, George
McDonald, Harold
McGuire, Edna
Martin, Milton
Martin, Reid
Meadows, Ruby
Merrell, Horace
Moore, James
Moses, Mary George
Mullennix, Marian
Nessel, Melvin
Nixon, Katherine

1932 Graduates - A & M School (continued)

Parker, Frank
Parrish, Elizabeth
Parrish, Emma Lee
Payton, Maynard
Richards, Hugh
Ray, Ralph
Ray, Joseph
Robinson, Rebecca
Rogers, Harvie
Rowe, Gladys
Scudder, Catherine
Sellars, Claude
Shadix, Myrtie
Simpkins, H. A.
Smith, Alton
Smith, Maggie
Smith, Homer
Smith, Merdic

Smith, Welch
Smith, Winston W.
Stallings, Christine
Stallings, Tommie Lou
Staples, Tom
Stephens, Mawnena
Stovall, Dumah
Taylor, Geneva
Walker, Freida (Vice President)
West, Florine
West, Thad
Whitehead, Christine
Williams, Alberta
Williams, Herbert
Williamson, Ralph
Winkle, Lee
Witcher, Floyd
Robinson, Dent (President)

* * * *

1933 Graduates - A & M School

Ackien, Marvin
Almon, Charles
Baldwin, W. K. (President)
Blackwelder, Fae
Bonner, Robert
Brigman, Manor
Burnham, James
Burnham, Reba (Secretary)
Campbell, Elmer
Crawford, Leona
Entrekin, Kress
Evans, B. A. (Vice President)
Fields, Samuel
Ford, A. W.
Garner, Culver
Gilland, Grover
Gray, Clara Mae
Grahen, Myrl
Harman, Marion
Hendrix, Dumah
Holland, Marjorie
Jarmey, Dewey
Johnson, James
Johnson, John

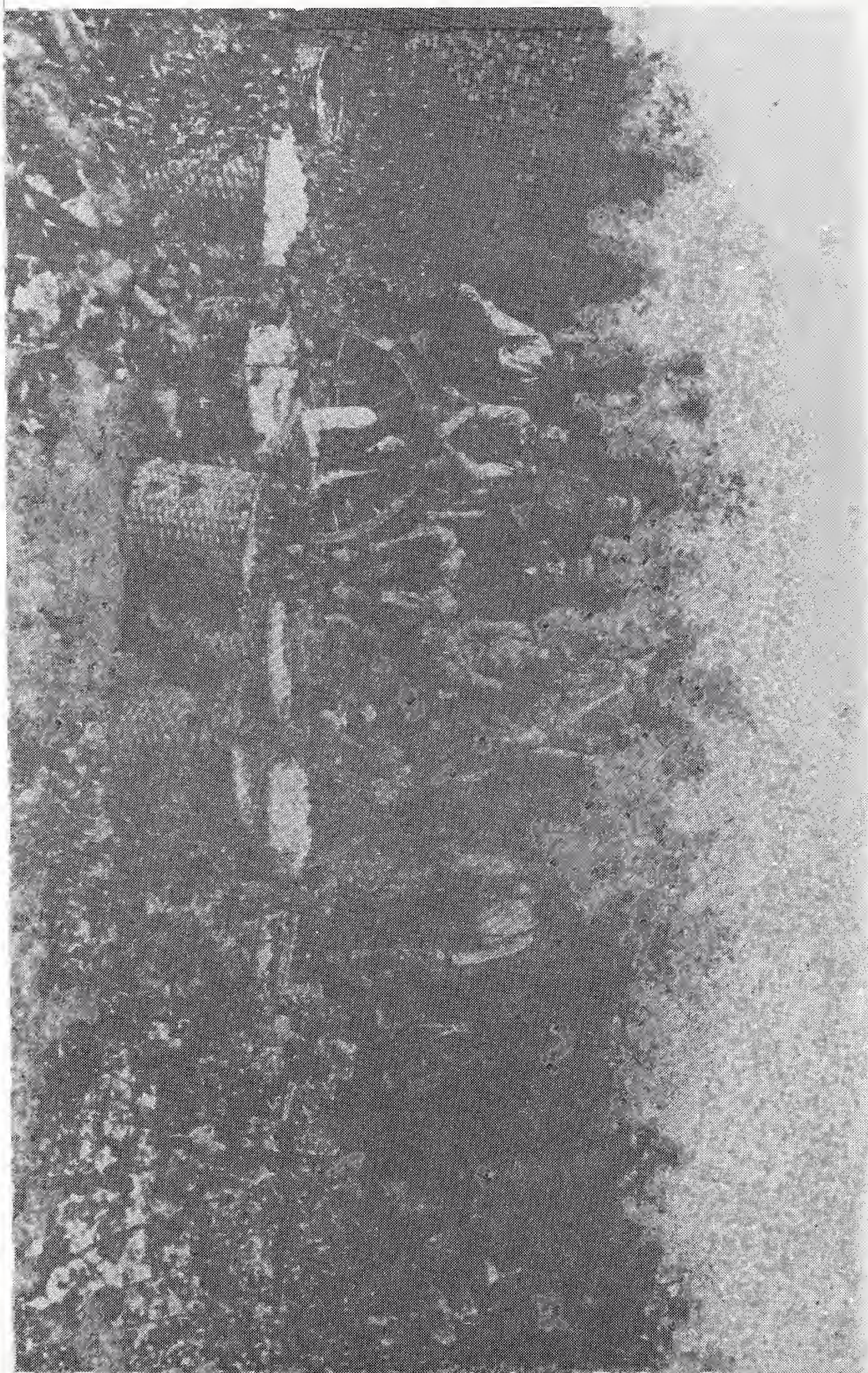
Morris, Harold
Morris, Marguerite
Moore, Frances
Mote, Virginia
Neill, Wynell
Nordoby, Olive
Owensby, Arnold
Phillips, J. B.
Pyrton, Preston
Rooks, Lucille
Rowe, Shirley
Sewell, Kenneth
Shadinger, Irene
Shadinger, Norman
Smith, Ruby
Spangler, Fred
Spence, Mary
Spence, Ruth
Stovall, Claude
Talley, Zelma
Todd, Louise
Veal, Robert
Walker, Rowe
West, George
Williams, Frances

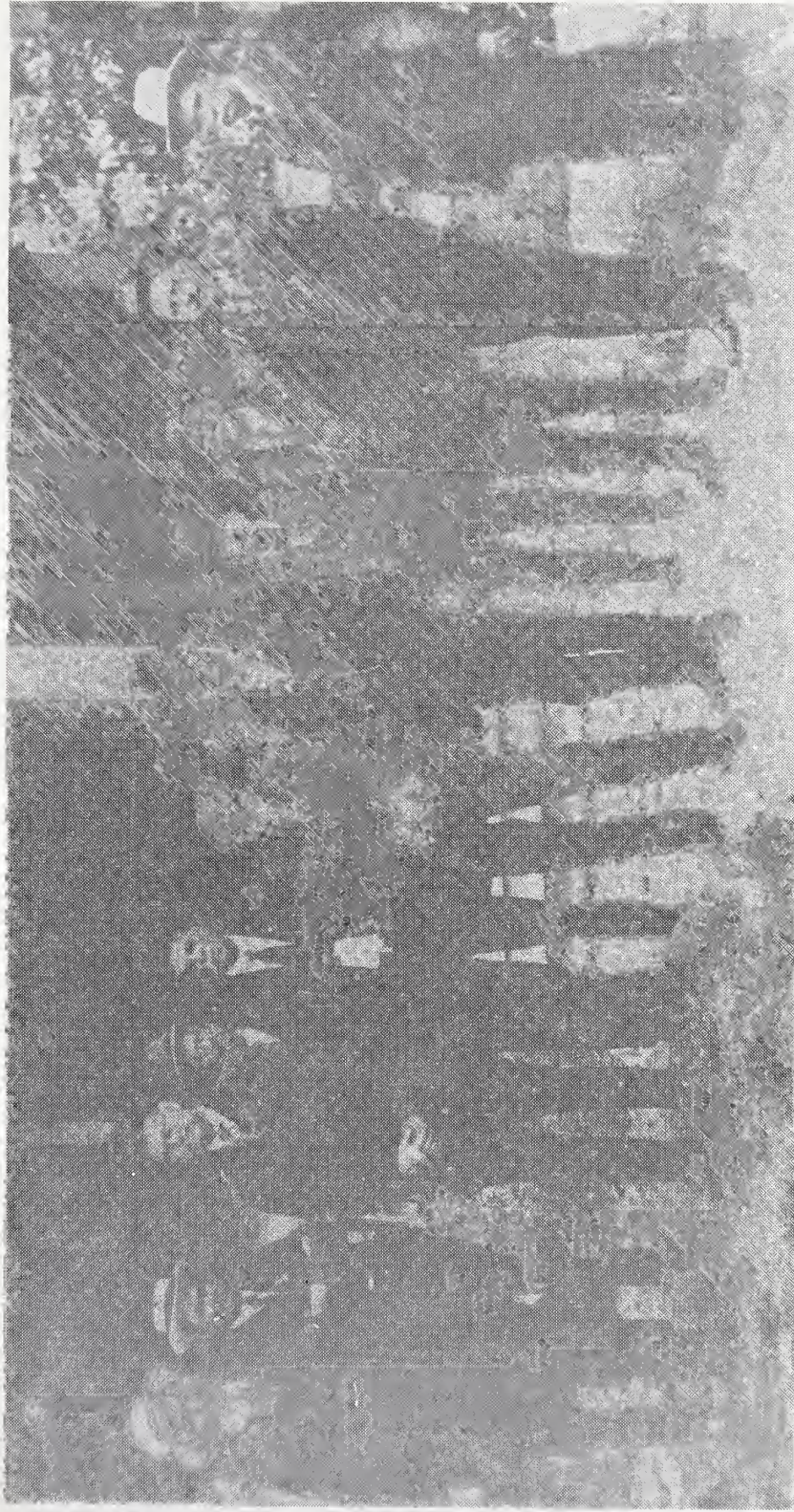
* * * *



Irvine S. Ingram
Principal A & M 1920-1933

AFTER WORKING ONE AND ONE-HALF HOURS



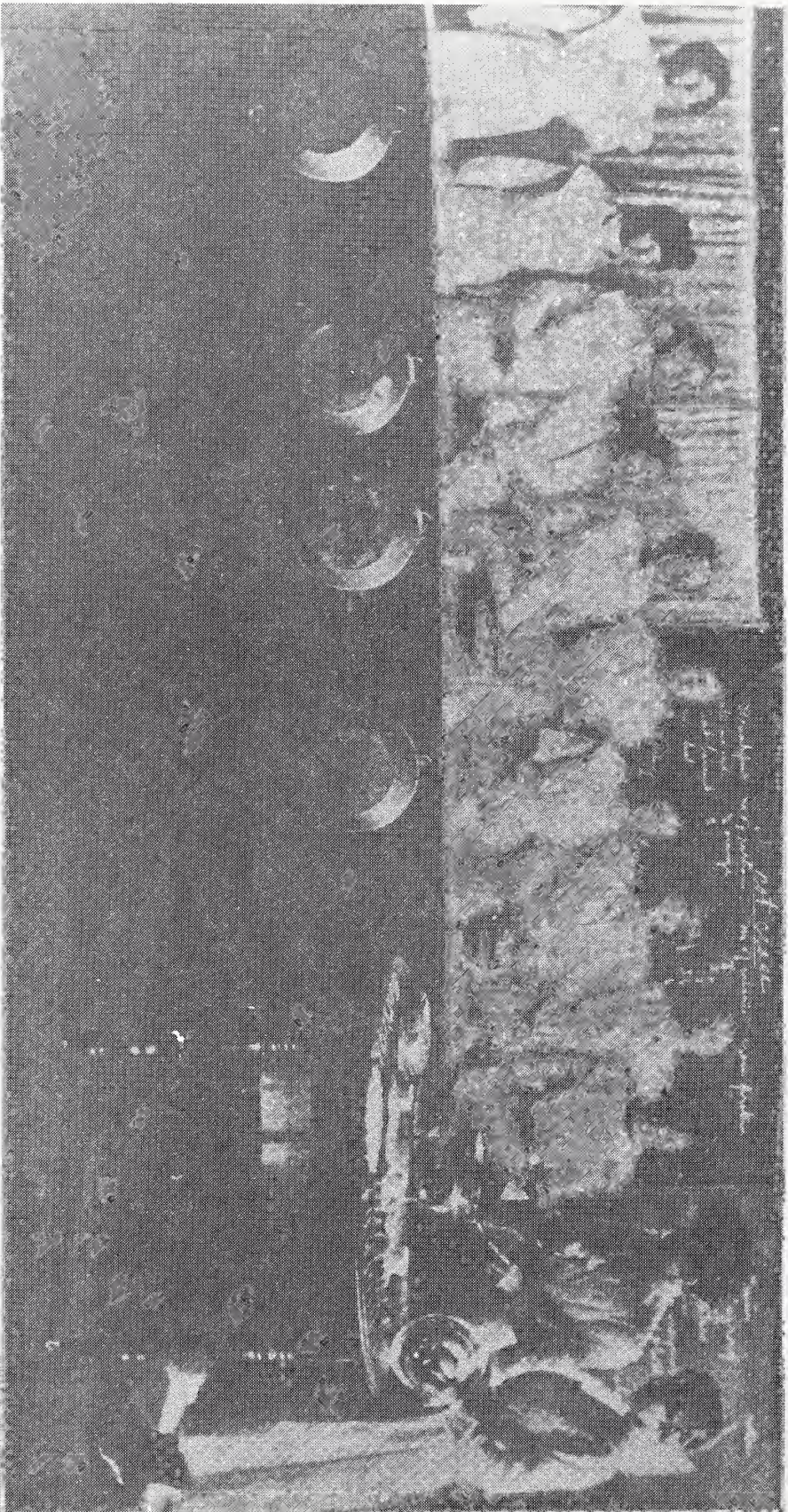


Left to Right: Oscar Parker, Campbell; T. M. Zellars, Coweta; C. E. Roop, Carroll; L. C. Mandeville, Carroll; T. H. Pearsons, Talbot; J. P. Terrell, Meriwether; O. A. Moore, Heard; M. L. Brittain, S. S. C. Wisdom, Harris; J. W. Camp, Douglas.





BOARD OF TRUSTEES



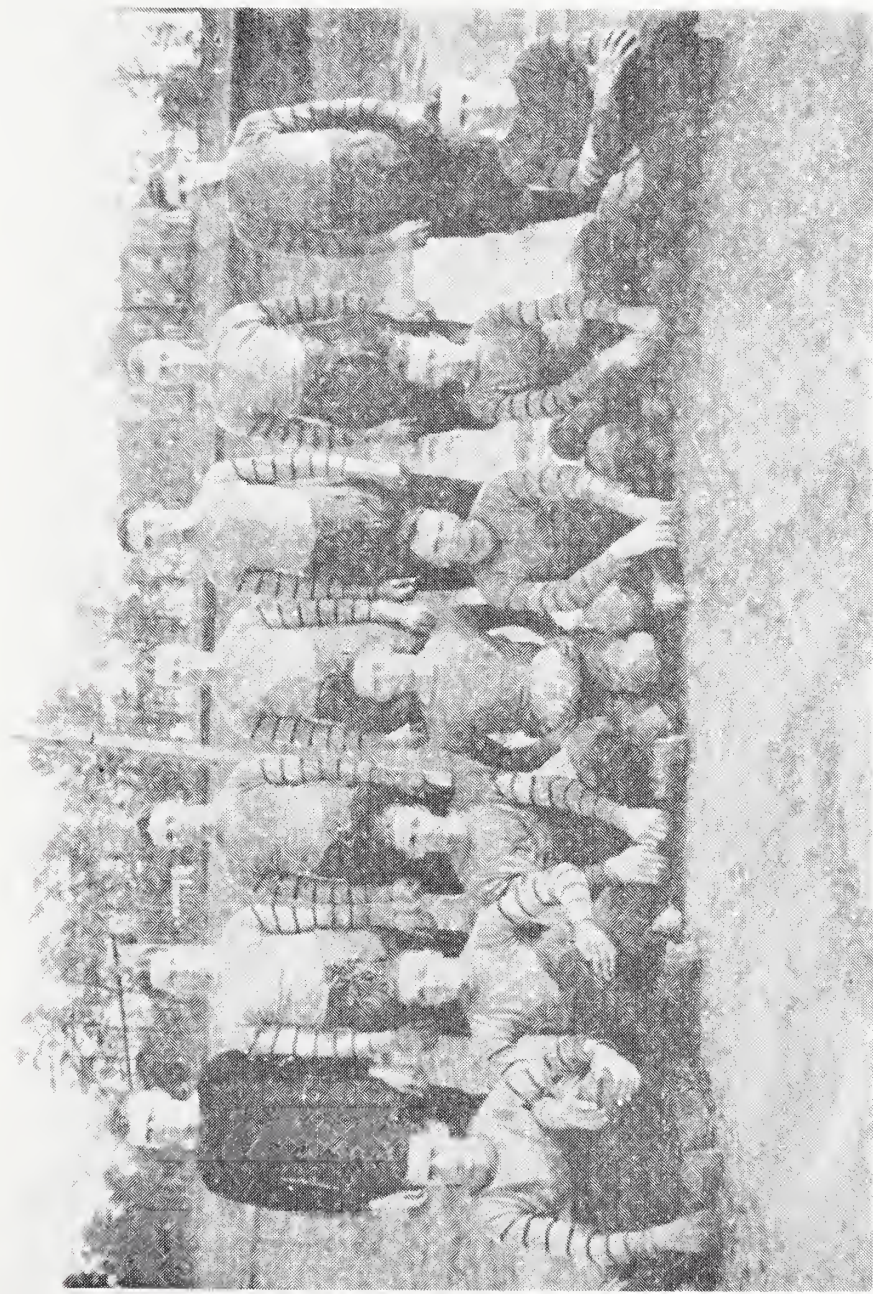
"There is more Culture in the production of a digestible meal than there is in the reading of a Greek Classic."



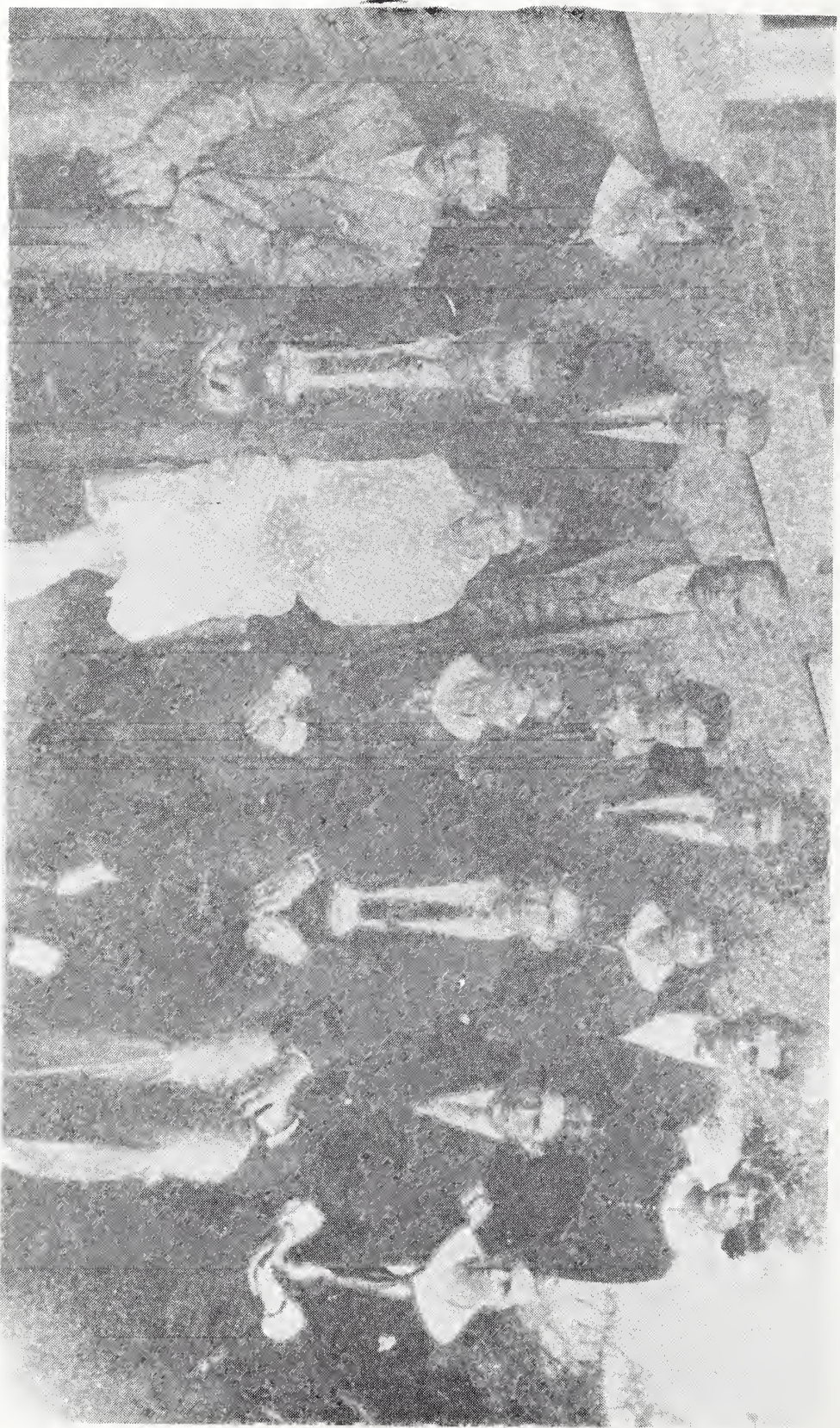
A. & M. BASEBALL TEAM



CHAMPIONS OF THE FOURTH DISTRICT
Winning 13 Games Out of 14 Played



This is one of the best football teams in the history of the school. The basket ball and the baseball seasons bid fair to be as successful.

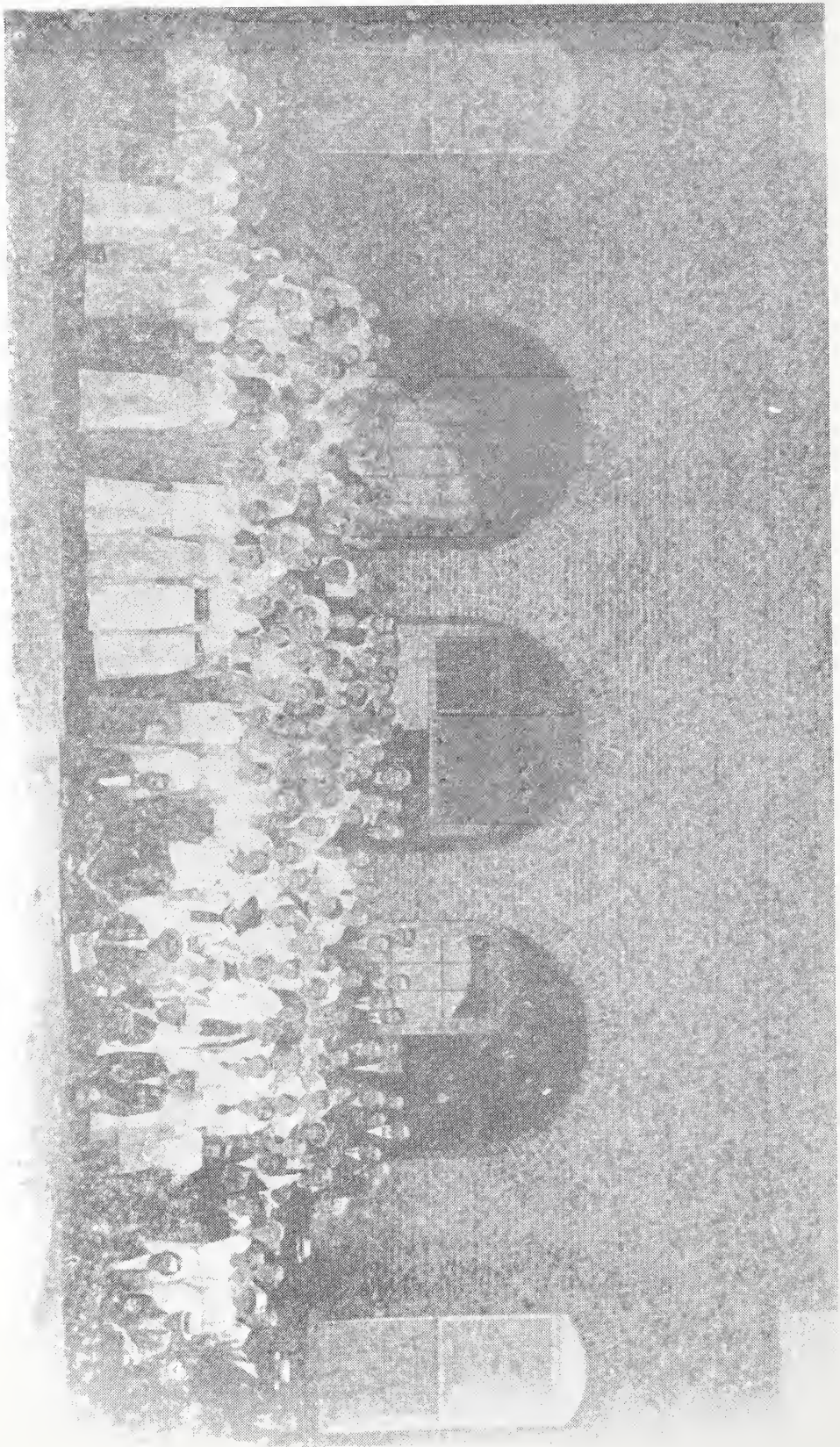


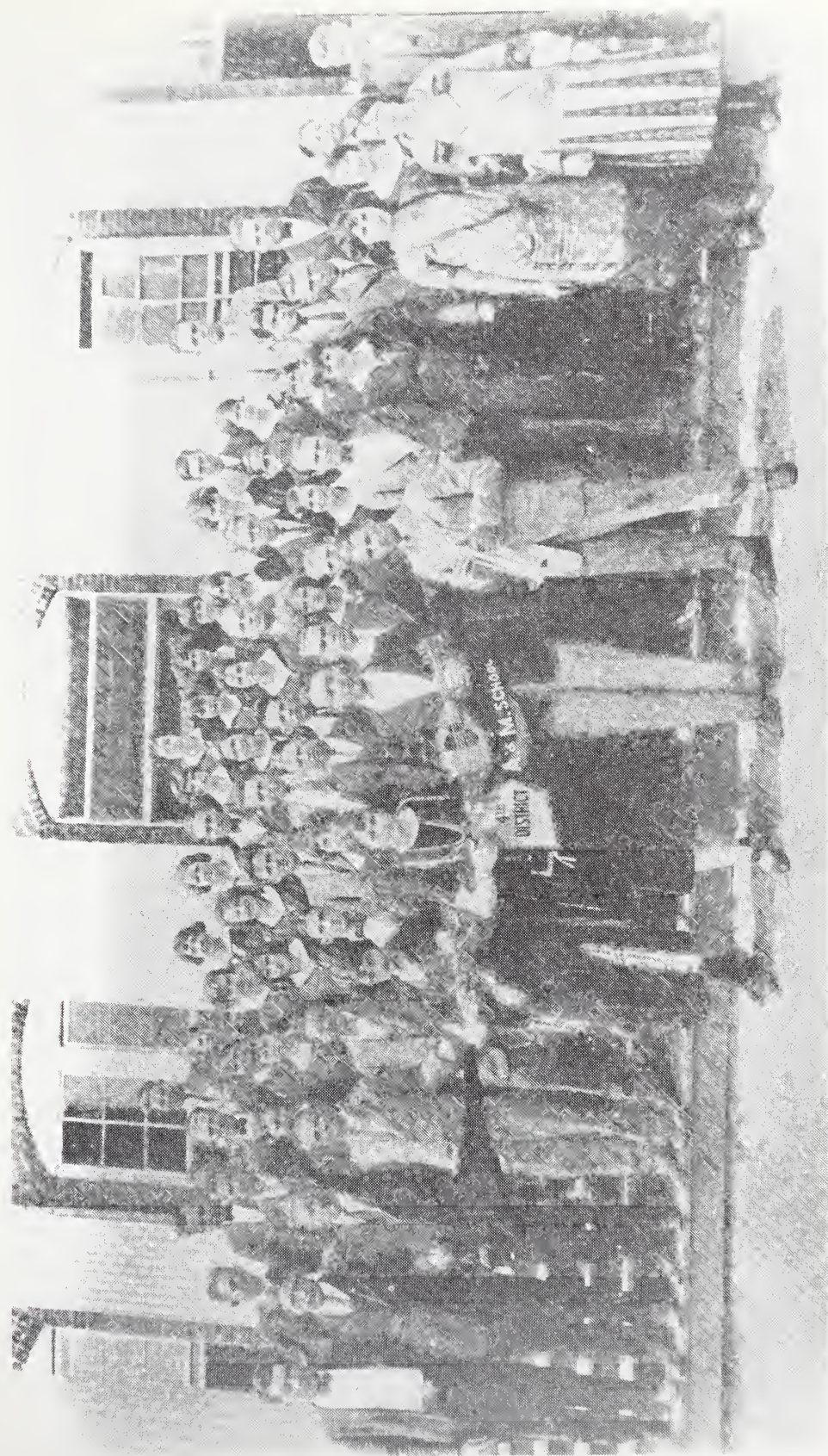
THE A. & M. DEBATING SOCIETY



THE 1928 DEBATING TEAM

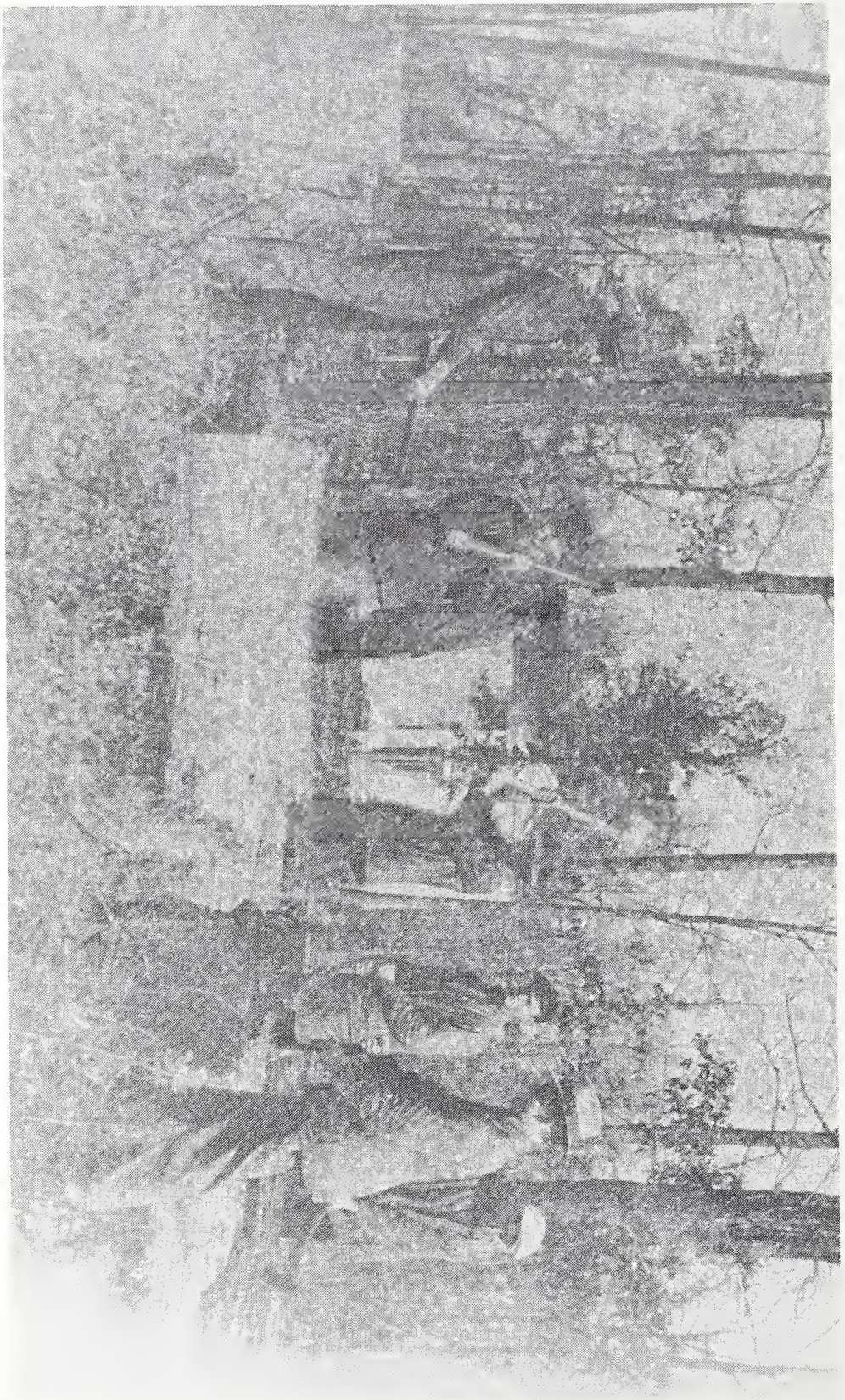
Harvey Dyer, Edmund Worthy, Ray Stallings, Bob Tisinger



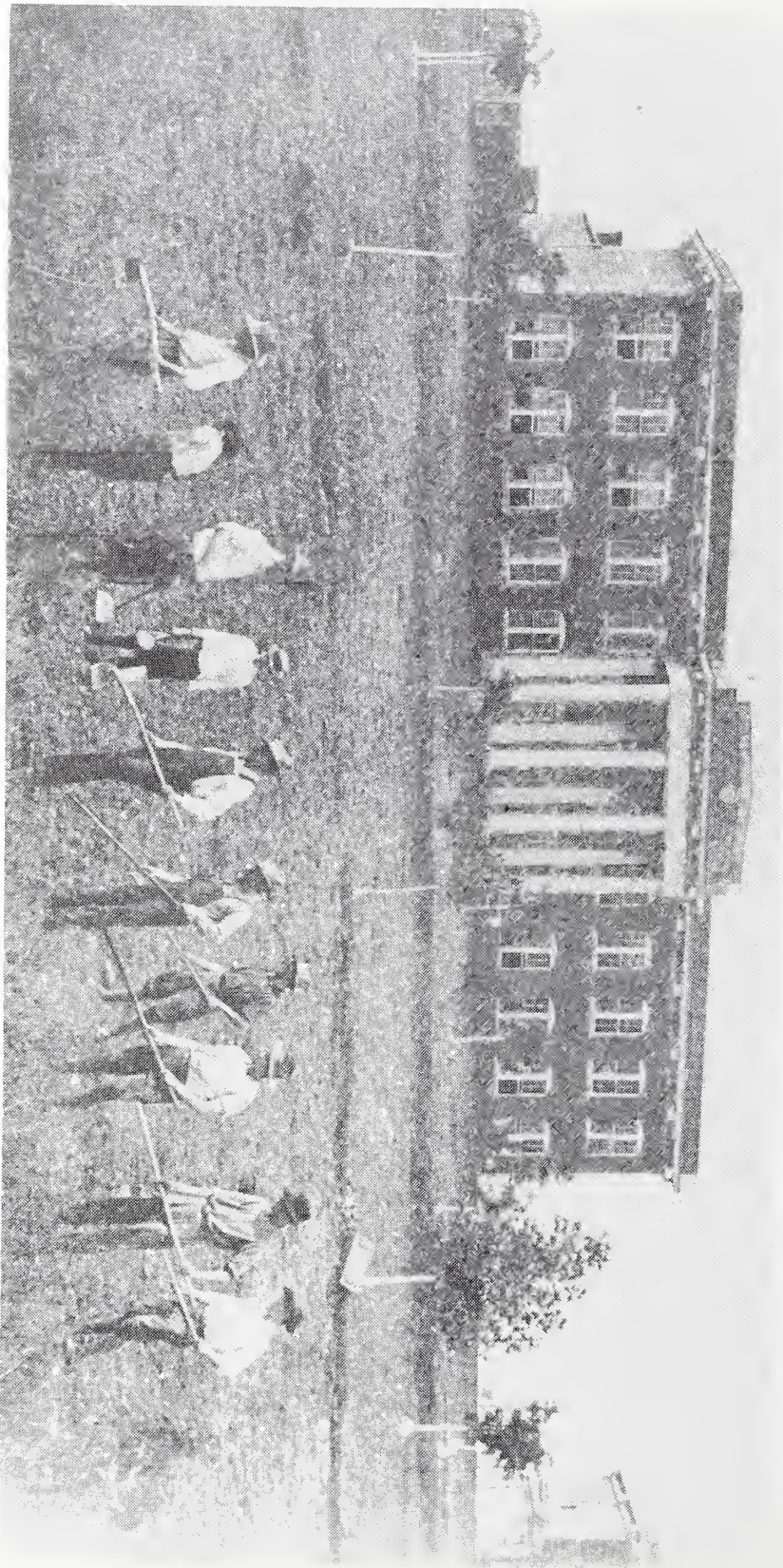


A Partial Group of the Membership of the Hawthorne Literary Society

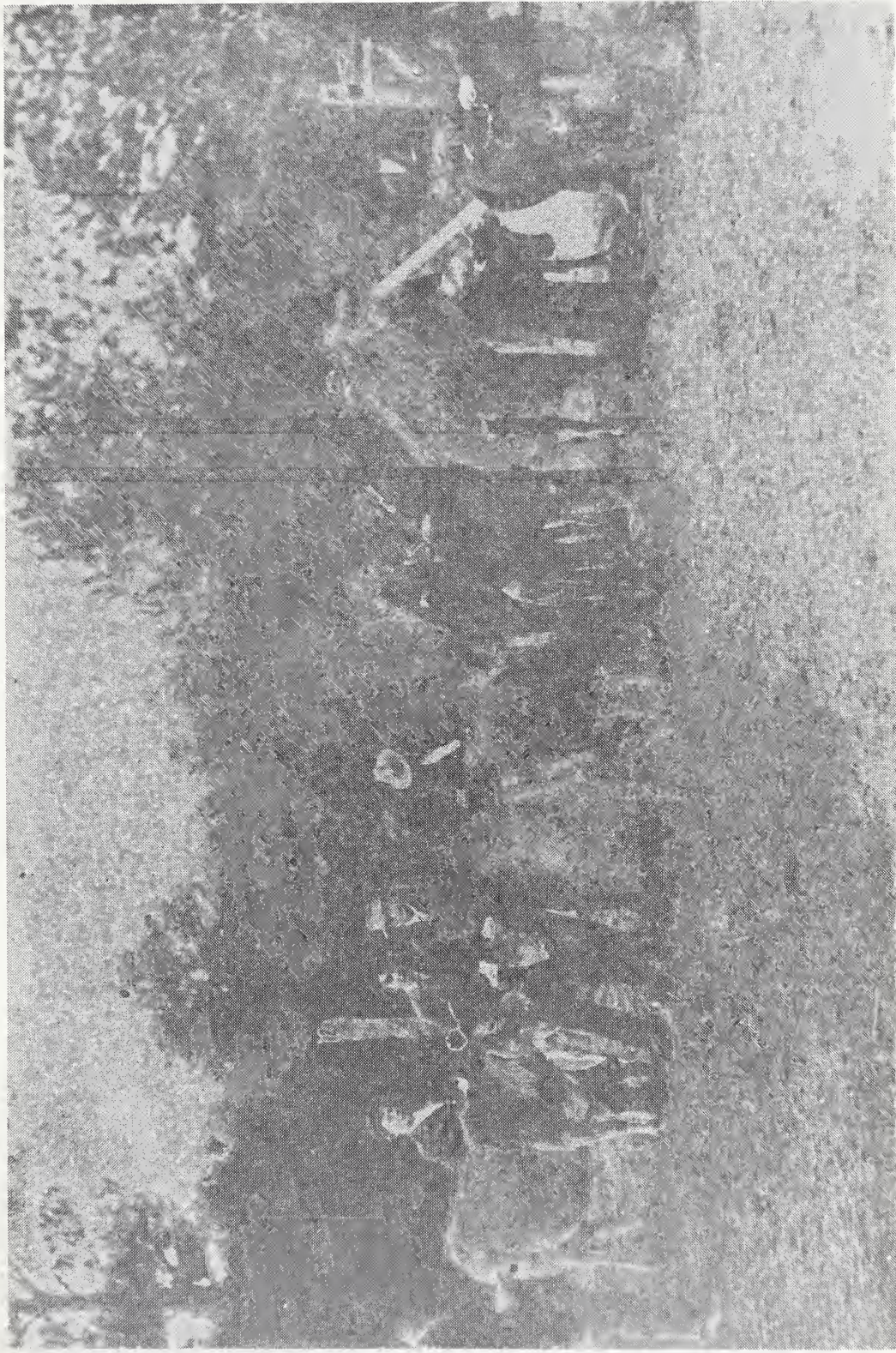
Children in the Woods







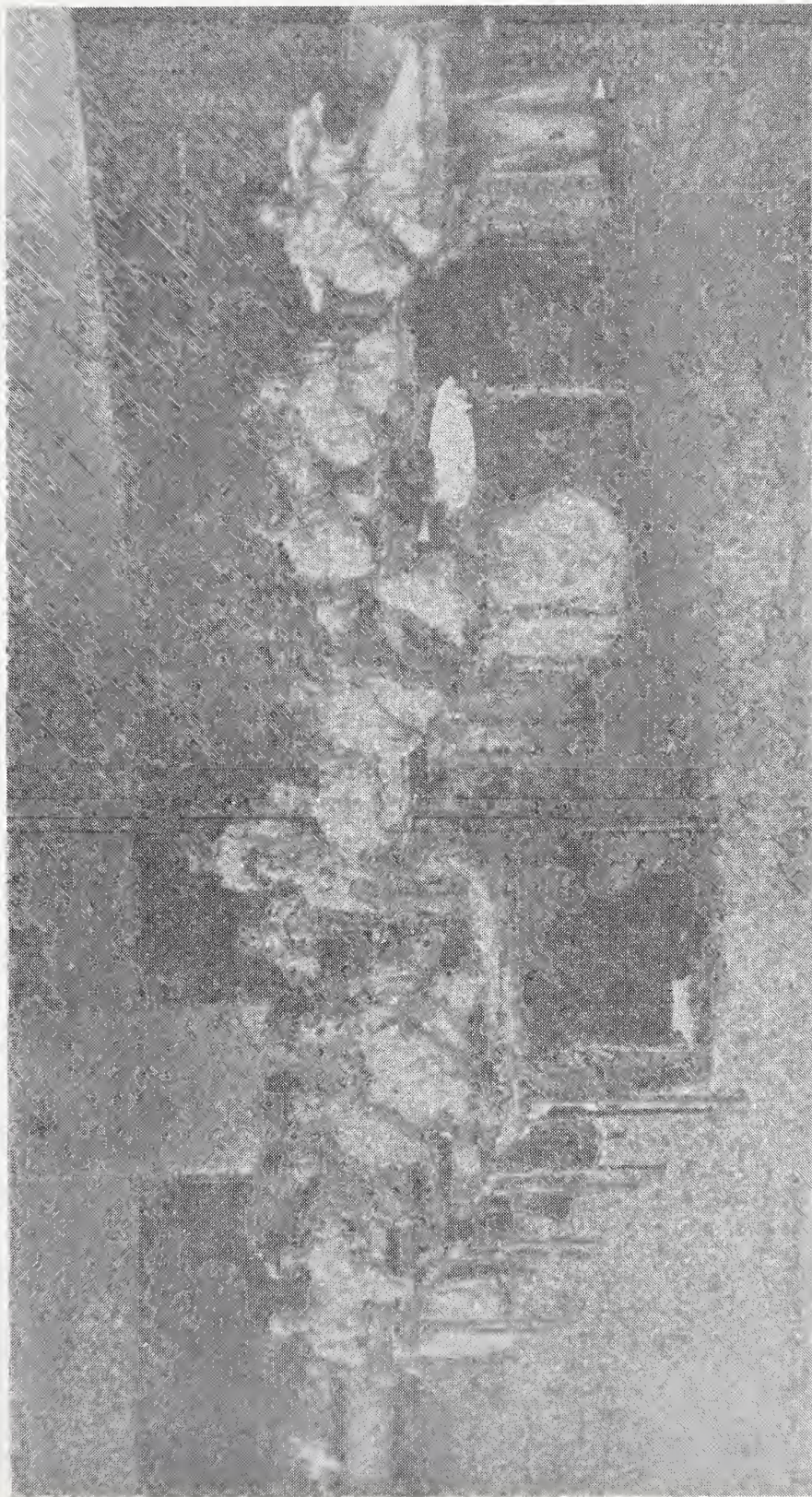
AT WORK



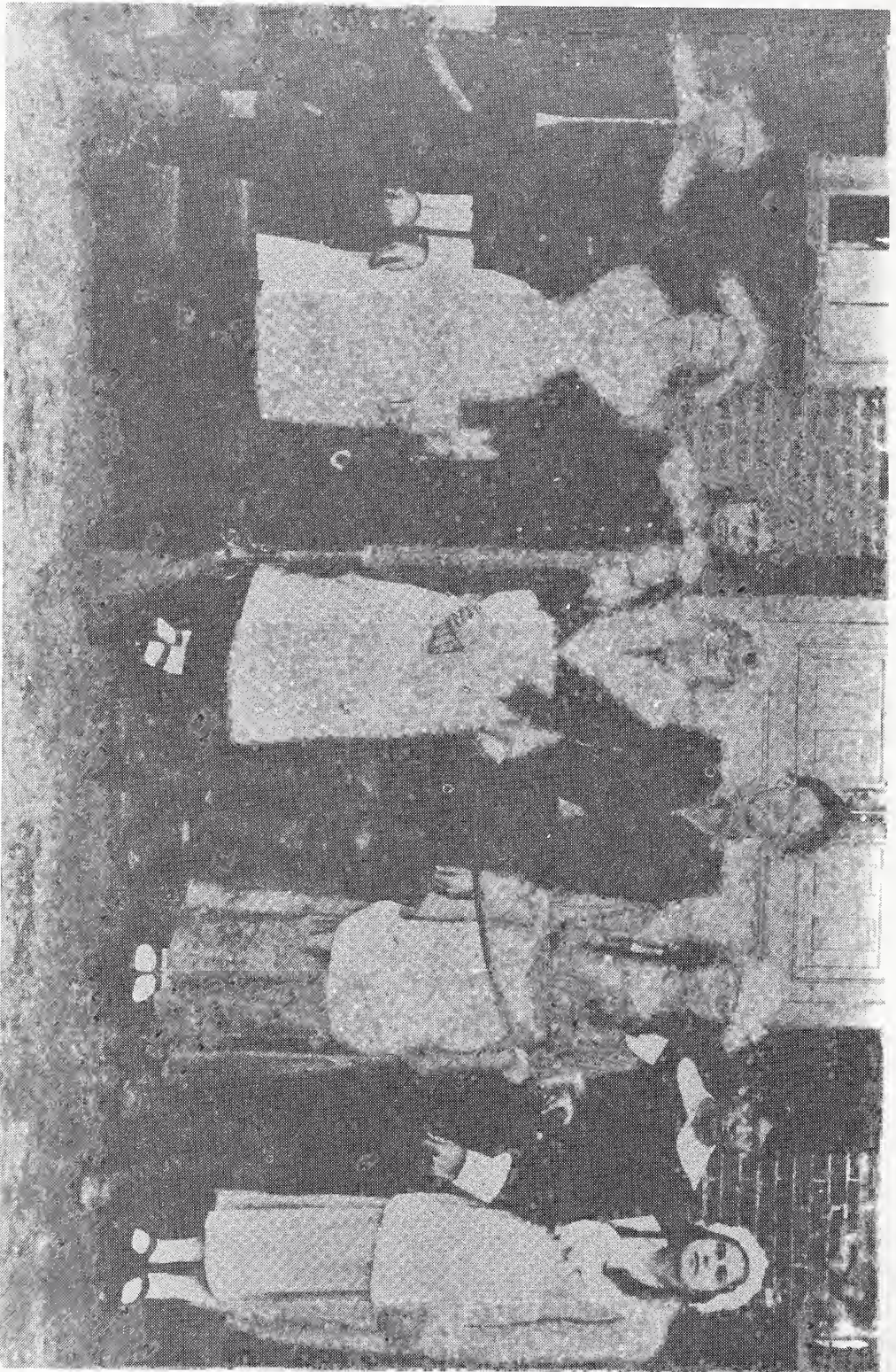
A CLASS JUDGING CATTLE



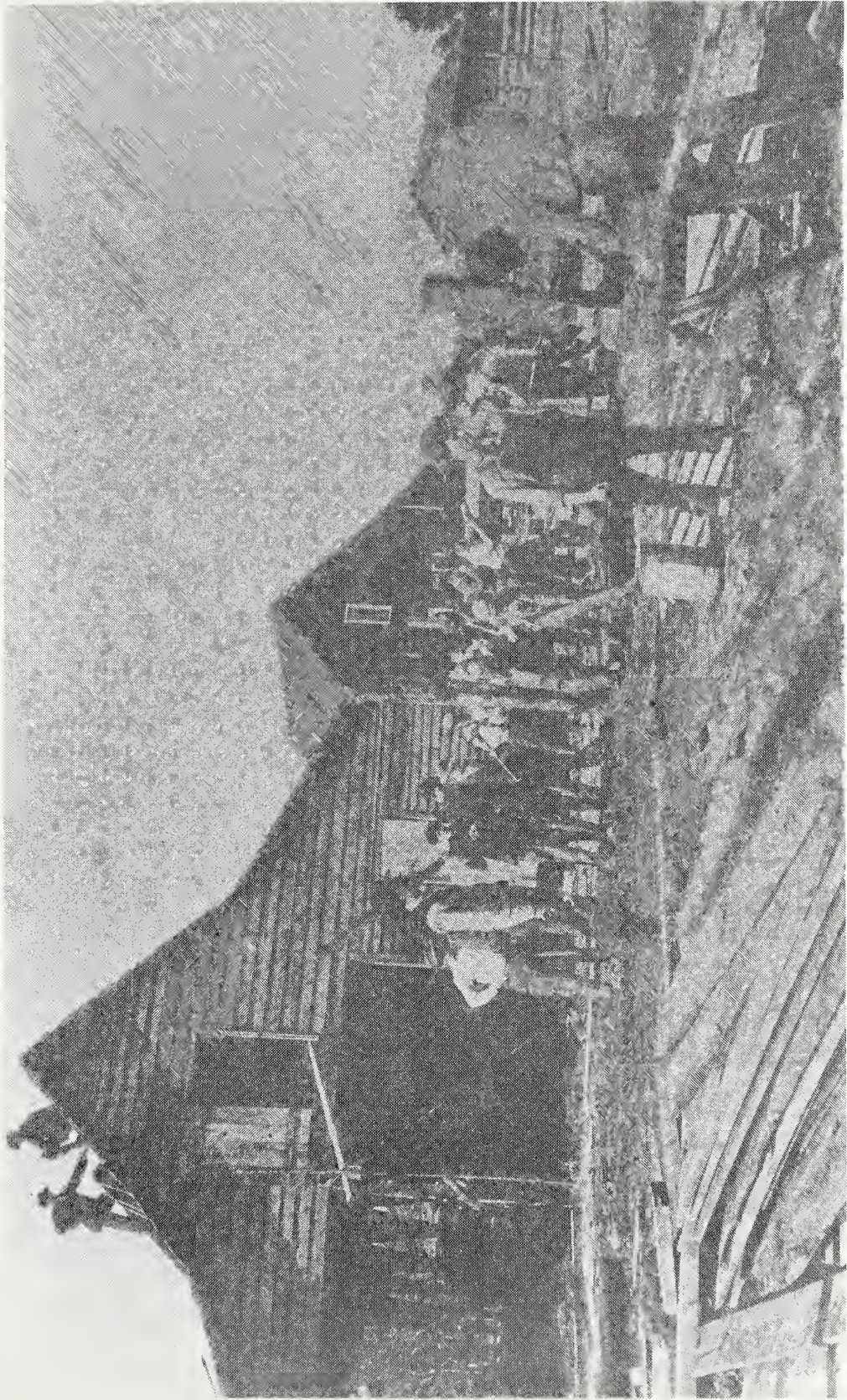
A SITE OF FURNITURE MADE BY THE BOYS



A CLASS IN SEWING

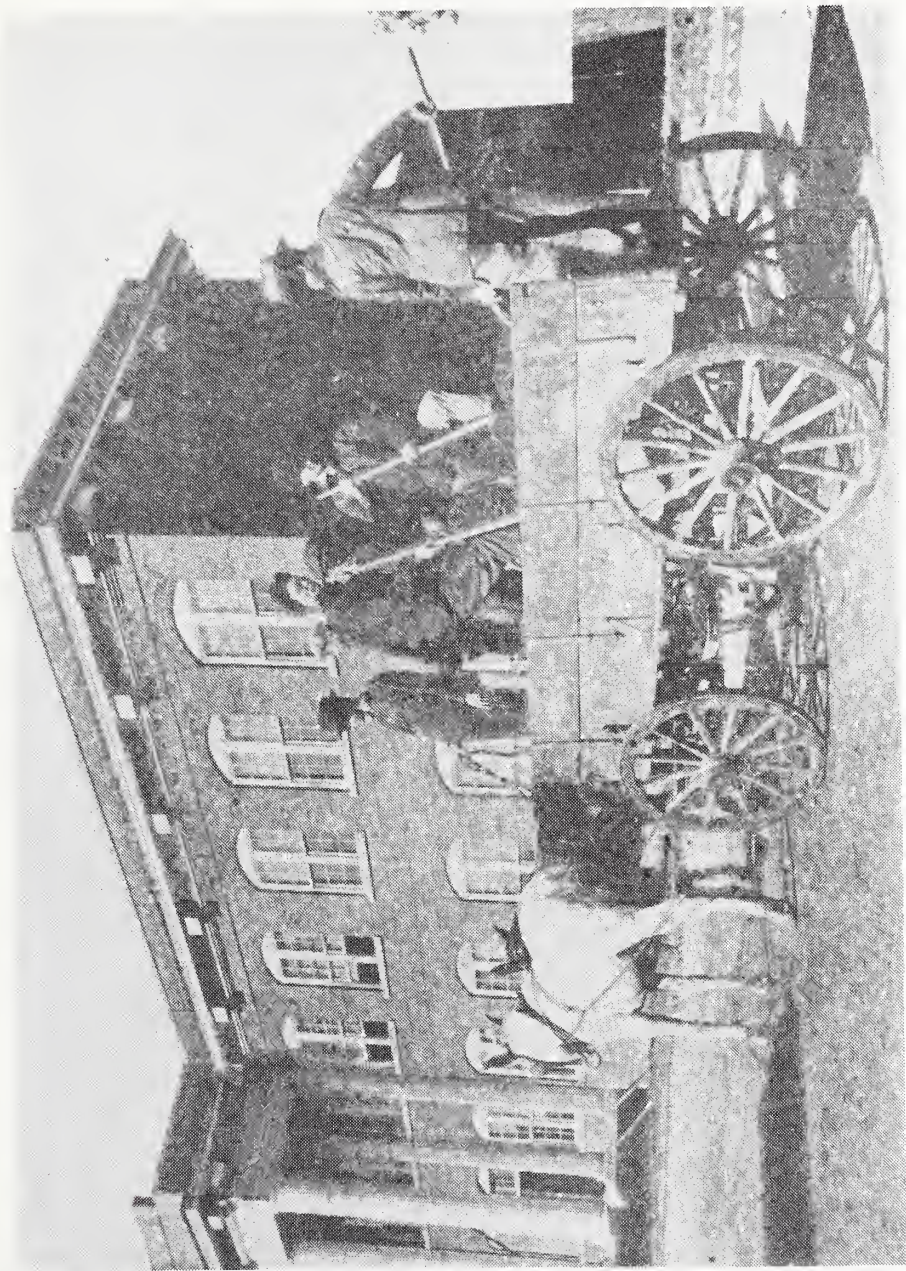


A Group of Seniors Who Presented a Splendid Play

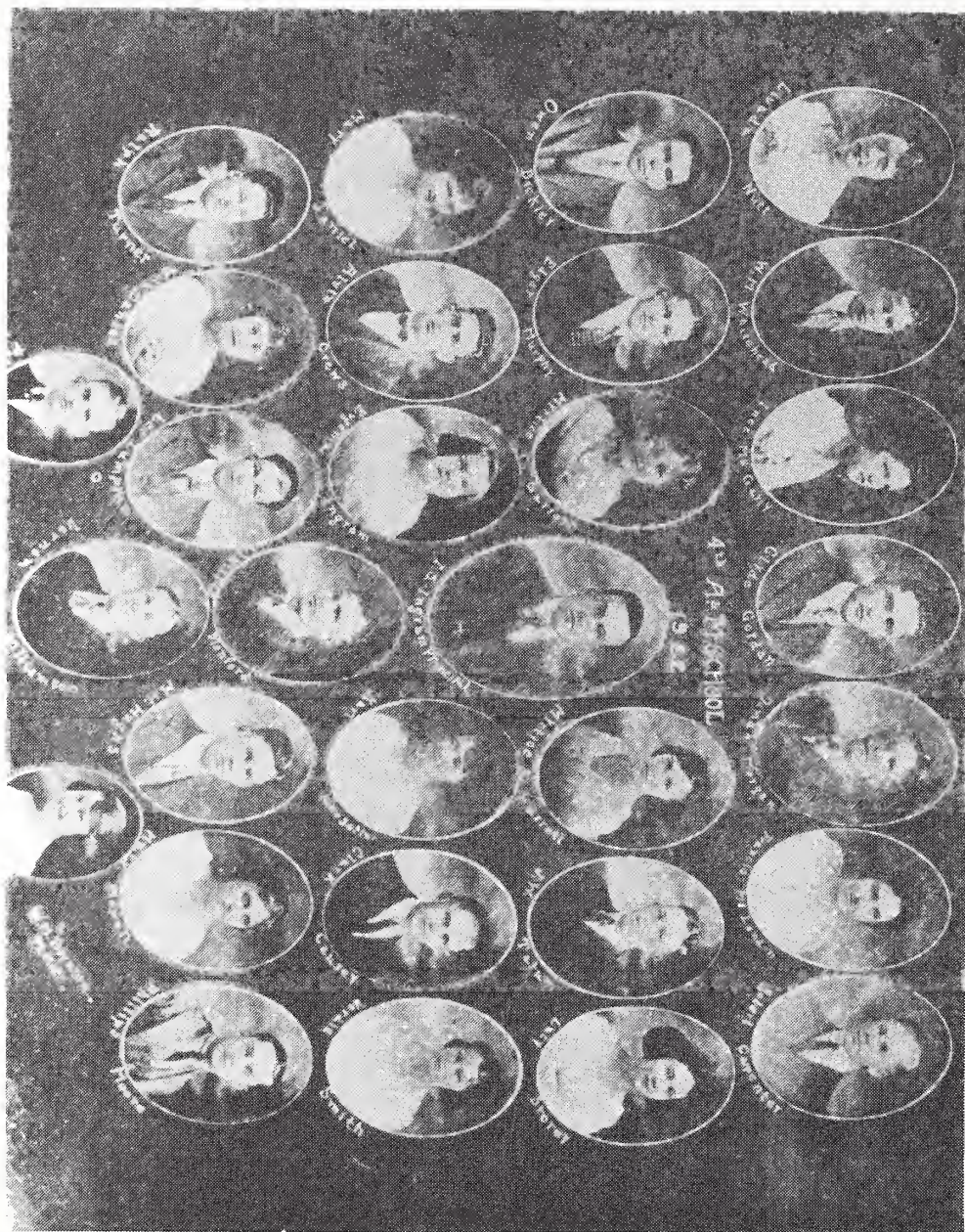


Pictures of A & M Alumni Presidents



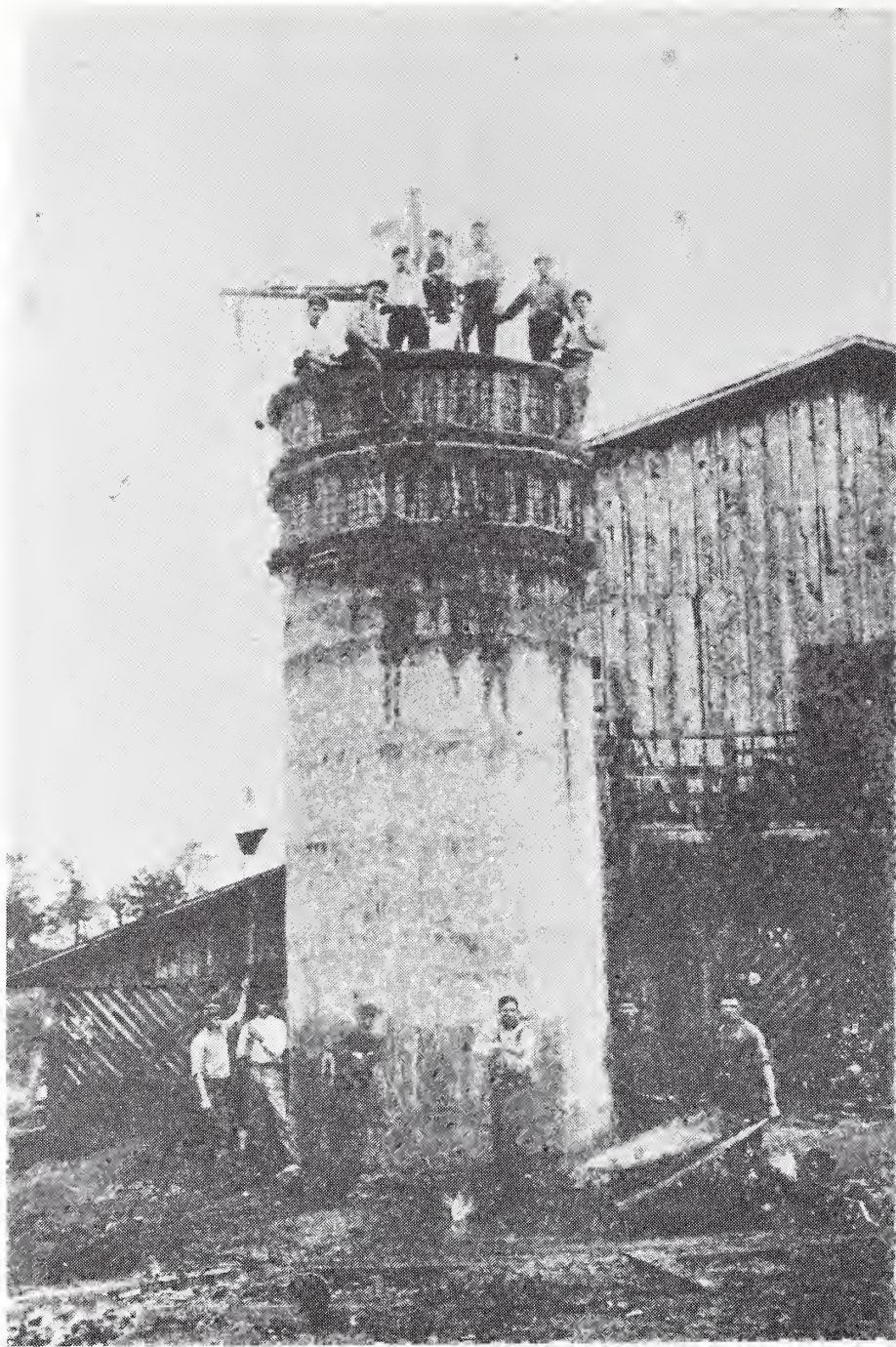


A Squad of Boys at Work





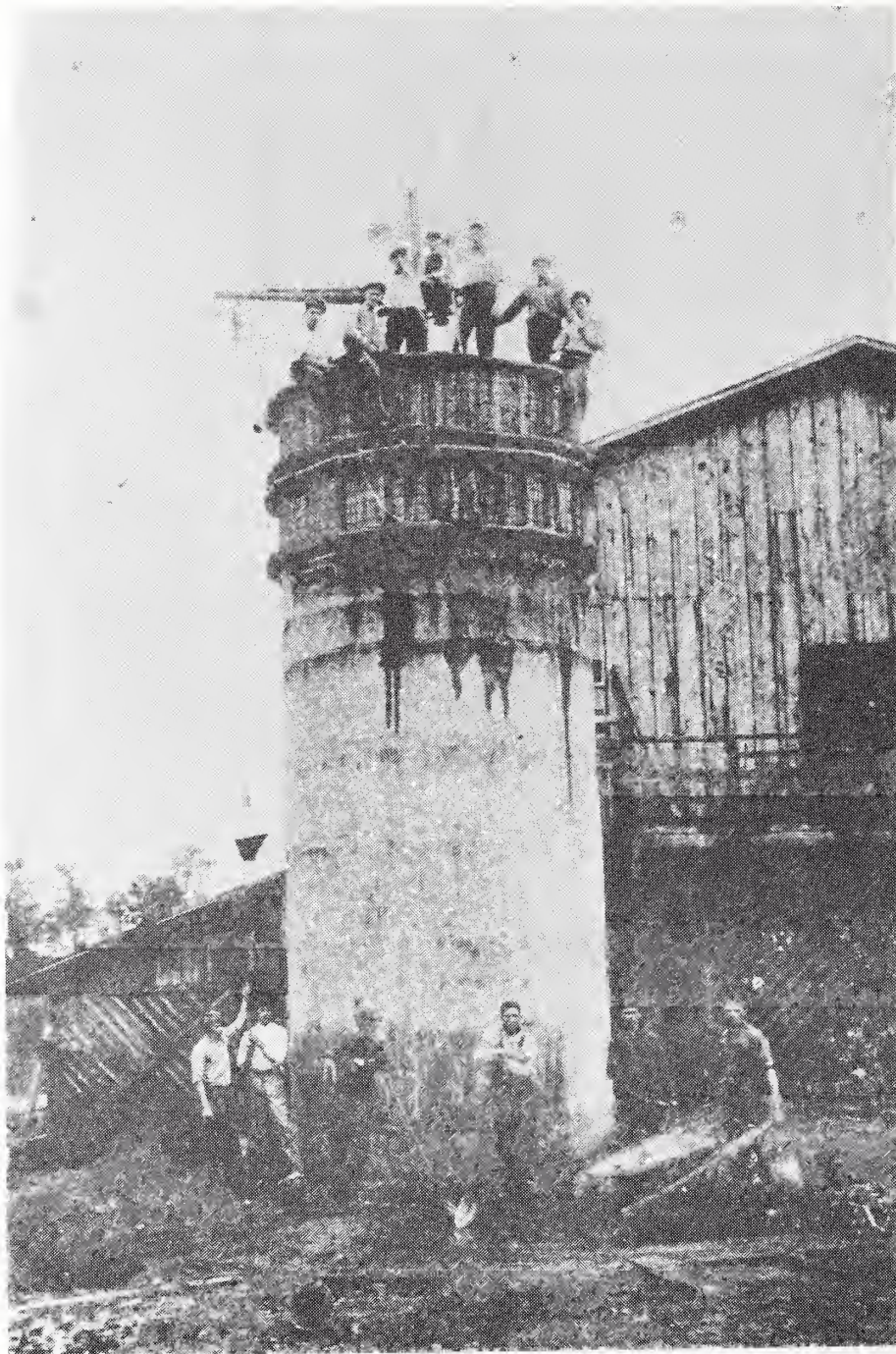
GENERAL VIEW OF THE FOURTH DISTRICT A. & M. SCHOOL 121



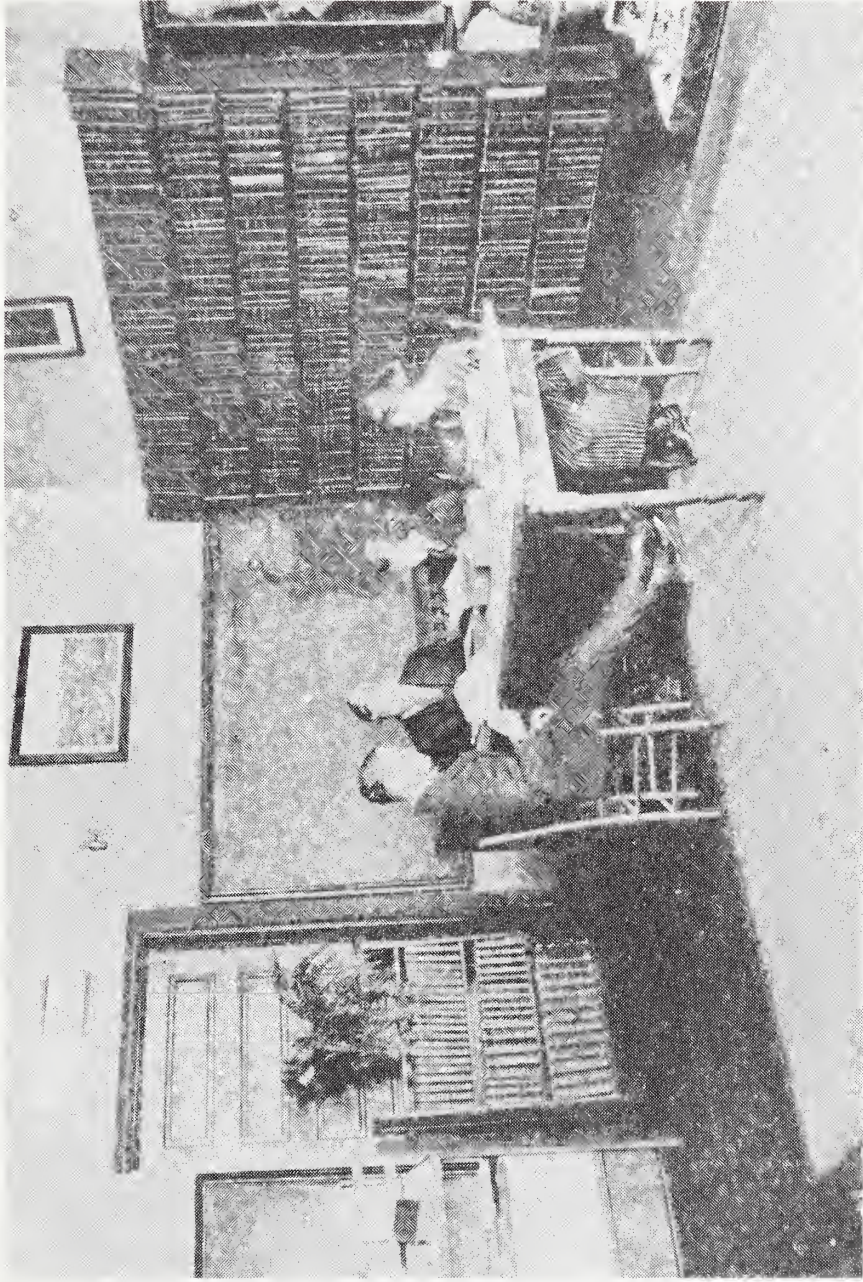
Sixty-five Ton Capacity Concrete Silo
Built by A. & M. Boys



GENERAL VIEW OF THE FOURTH DISTRICT A. & M. SCHOOL

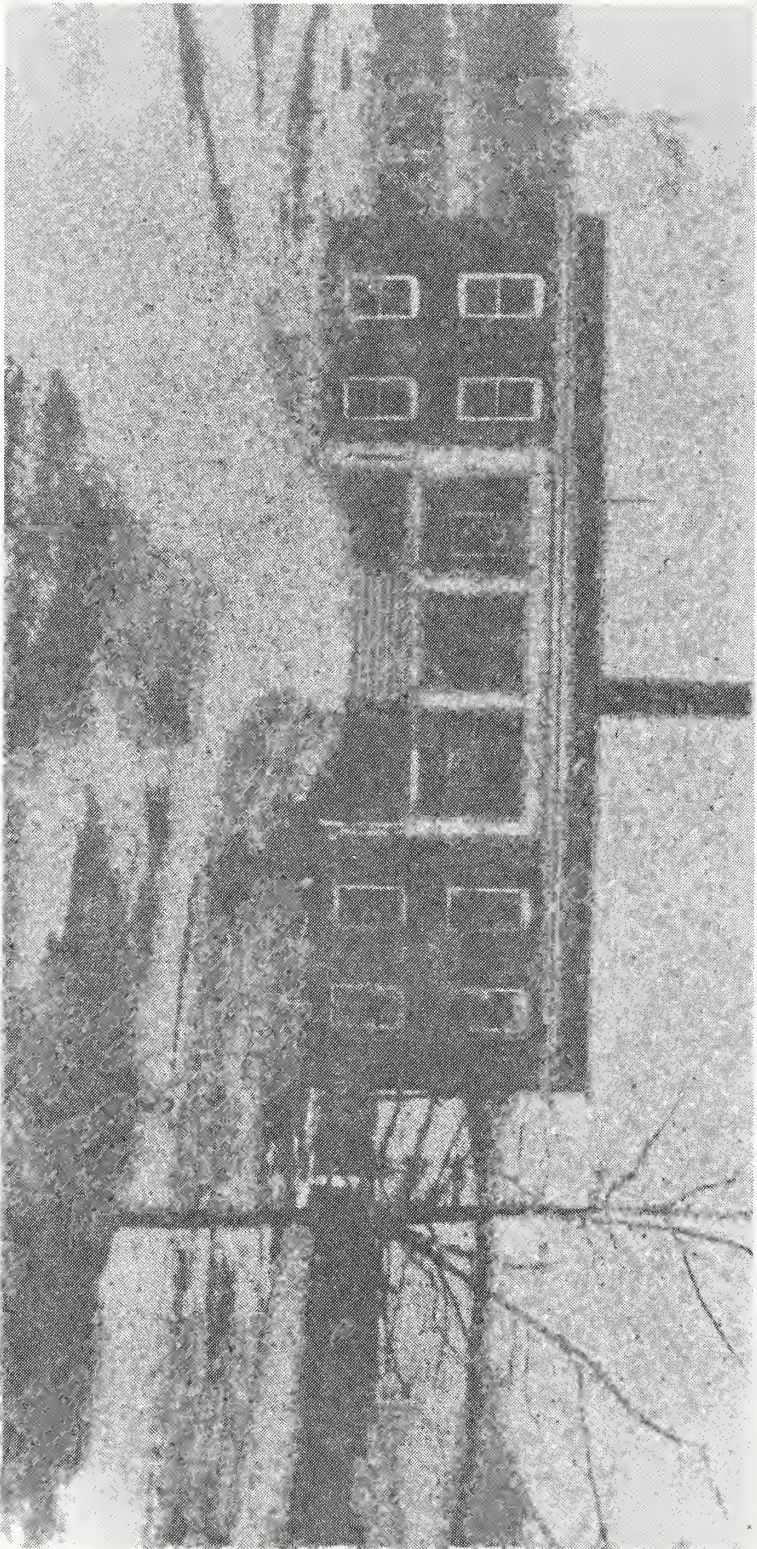


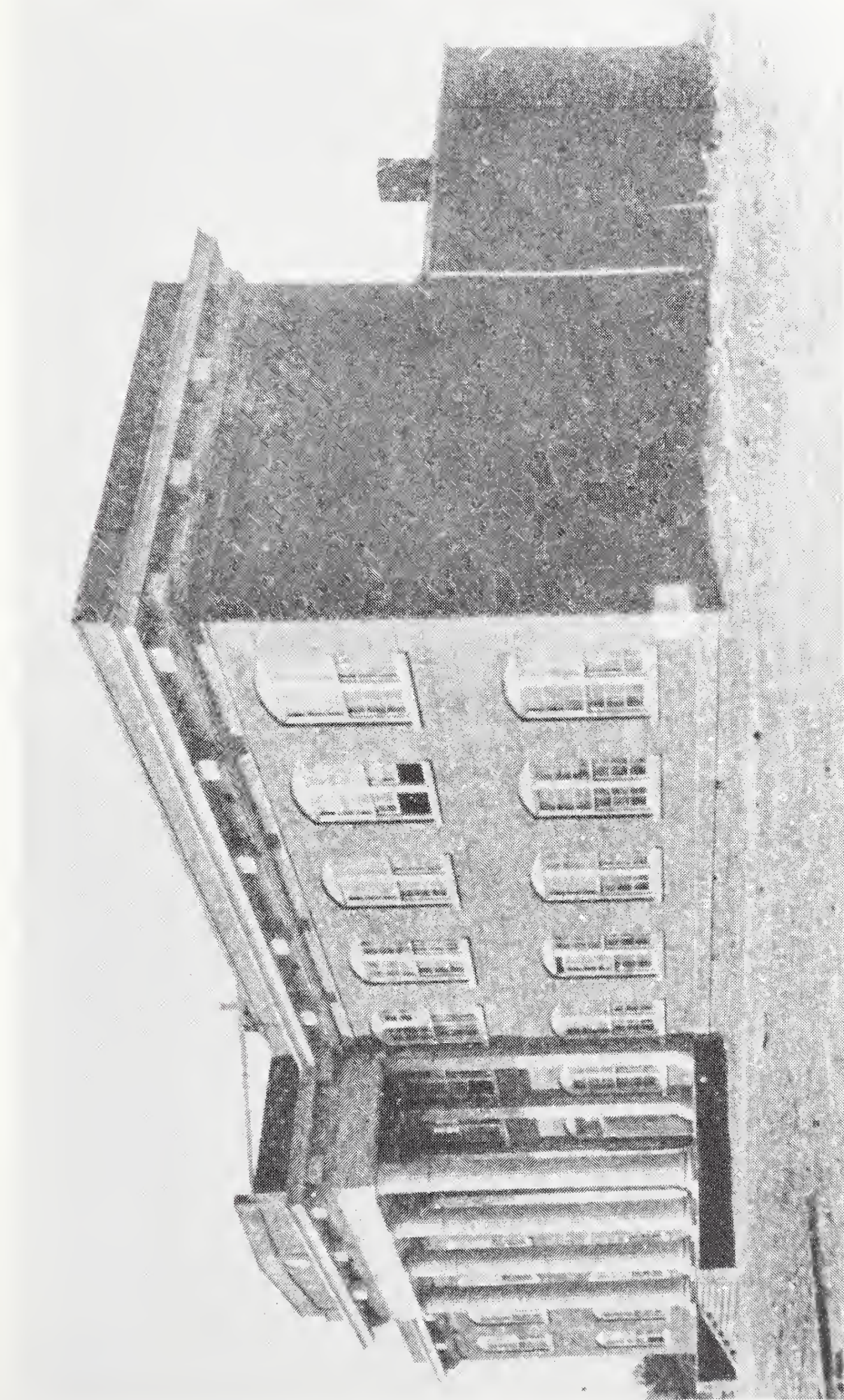
Sixty-five Ton Capacity Concrete Silo
Built by A. & M. Boys



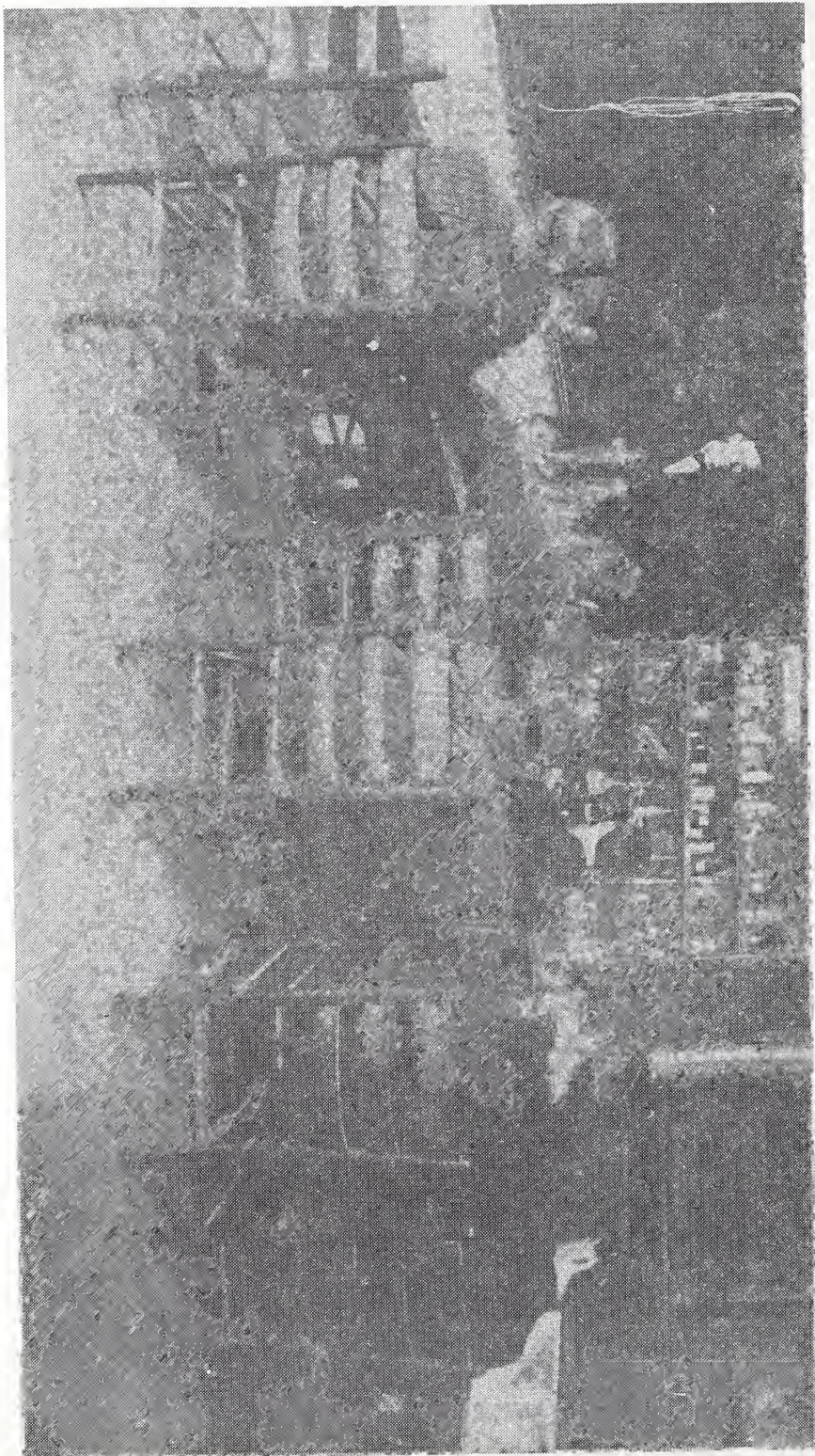
*Above is the corner of the Library. This Library contains
one thousand volumes. In addition to this, a small en-
trance fee enables the school to furnish daily news-
papers, current and departmental magazines*

DINING HALL

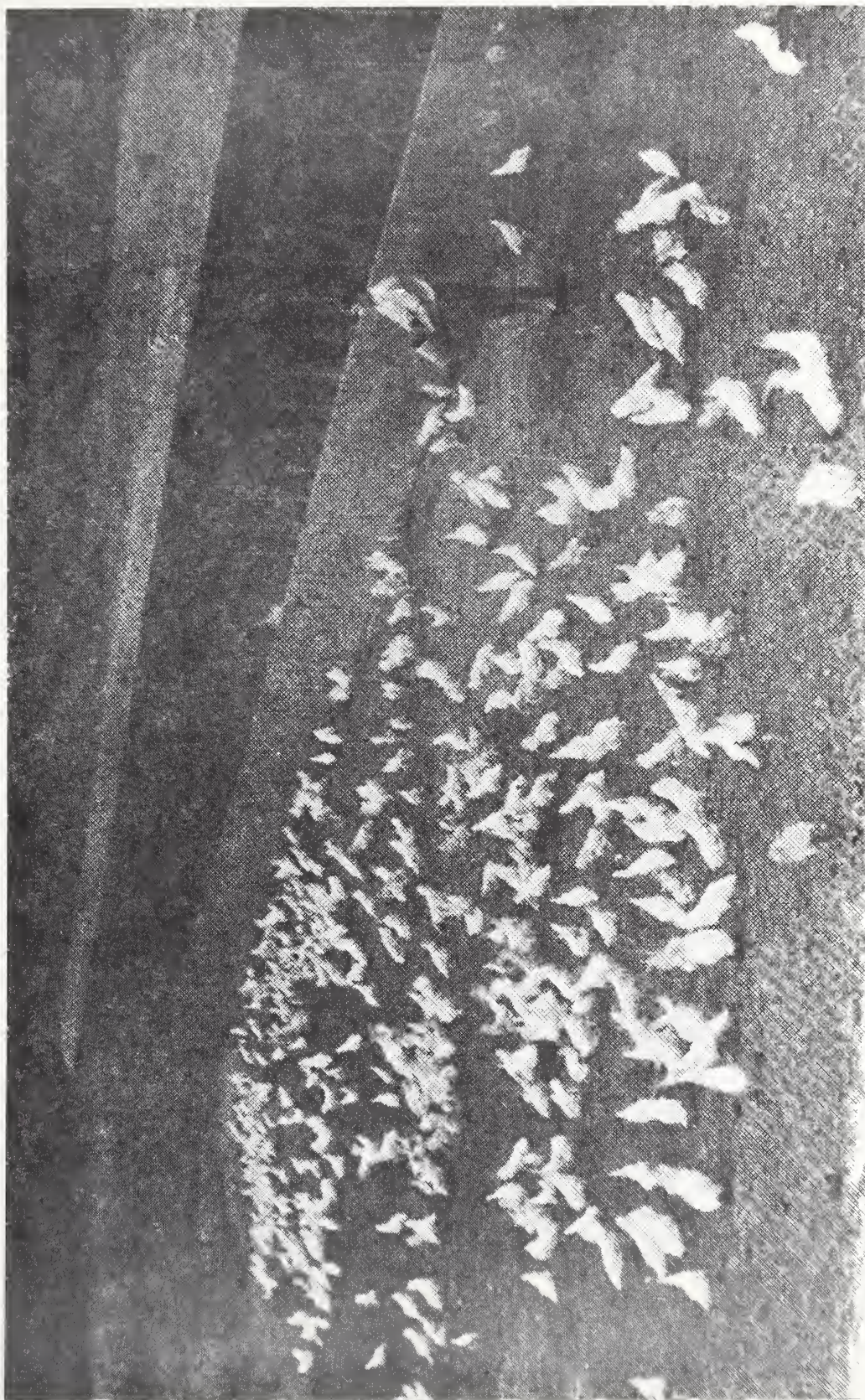




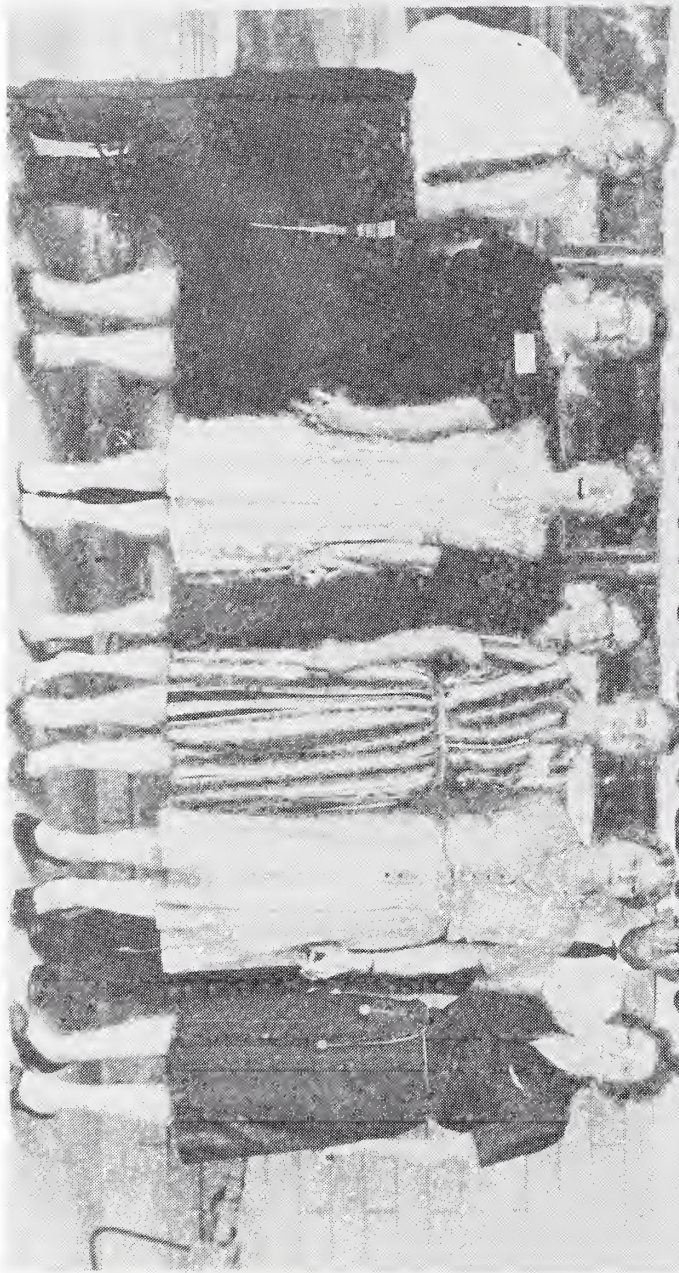
THE ACADEMIC BUILDING, FOURTH DISTRICT A. & M. SCHOOL.

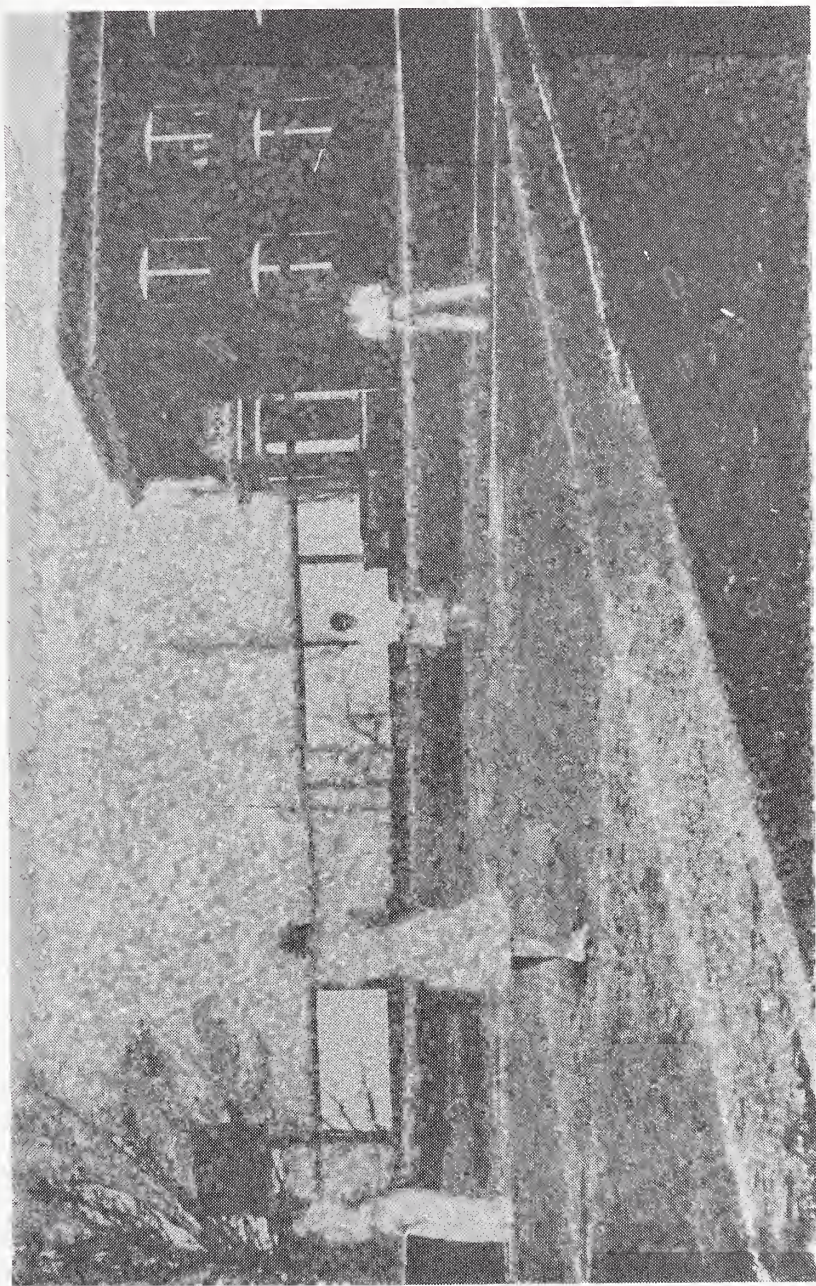


A CLASS IN THE LABORATORY



**WELCOME! CLASS of '23
40TH ANNIVERSARY**





TENNIS

LD

5901

.W62

I64x

